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COMPROMISE BILL ON ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION

Senator Willis Introduces New Measure Eliminating Controversial Features—Special Rule for Volstead Bill Is Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Following a controversy over the Volstead supplemental prohibition enforcement bill before the House Rules Committee, yesterday, a series of developments occurred that brought the issue nearer than ever to a crisis.

These were the outstanding developments of the day:
1. Refusal of the Rules Committee for a third time to report immediately a special rule sought by Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, under which his bill might be put through the House without amendments being offered from the floor.

2. Introduction of a compromise bill in the Senate by Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, eliminating controversial issues in the Volstead bill to insure its speedy passage.

3. A movement on the part of Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie, formerly legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, to get President Warren G. Harding to take a hand in the fight against real beer.

Appearing before the Rules Committee yesterday, Mr. Volstead declared it was his intention to hold out for a special rule and charged that a nation-wide propaganda had been newly launched to defeat the purposes of his bill.

Mr. Campbell's Defense
The hearing was featured by a clash between Philip P. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas, chairman of the Rules Committee, and Mr. Volstead over reports that members of the committee would be marked for defeat because action was being delayed on the Volstead bill.

Upon announcing that the Rules Committee would delay any action on the special rule until later in the week, perhaps, when a quorum of the members could be present, Mr. Campbell said he wanted to fix the responsibility for certain reports that were being circulated freely.

"When this bill came before the committee," said Mr. Campbell, "I received messages from many reputable business men saying they desired to express their views upon it. I and other members of the committee decided it was entirely proper for the committee to grant them a hearing. Now I am informed through statements in the public press that because I deemed it fit to listen to these reputable business men I and other members of this committee will be marked for defeat by certain organizations and individuals who call themselves prohibitionists."

"The charges are made that the committee by granting a hearing to reputable business men who have a large and legitimate interest in the matter is seeking to delay the bill. These threats come in poor grace from men who have recently taken up the work for prohibition. I have consistently stood for a strict enforcement of prohibition laws. For 40 years the State of Kansas has had prohibition and we from that state believe that we are sincere and ardent prohibitionists."

"But I wish to say that I do not take kindly to criticism of this sort from men who have been making a business out of prohibition. I have no fear of such threats, coming as they do from men who are being paid to lobby before the Congress on the prohibition question," Mr. Campbell concluded.

Mr. Wheeler's Reply
Mr. Campbell did not mention names, but stated that the threats would be subject to later discussion before his committee. At this juncture, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, arose to make reply. He disclaimed for his organization any such threats. He indicated, however, that the national organization had wired to the Kansas Anti-Saloon League seeking to have it bring pressure to bear on Mr. Campbell to report out the rule without giving a hearing to business interests opposed.

Mr. Volstead also entered a denial of responsibility for the reports. He did not back water on his charge that the committee was seeking to delay action on the bill by reopening hearings on behalf of the opposition, but he denied having sent out any statement to the effect that members of the committee are marked for defeat.

"There isn't any question but that a propaganda has been started to defeat this bill," Mr. Volstead charged. He said that the protests, by their language, showed that they emanated from two sources. Members of the committee agreed that their own mail disclosed this fact.

It was learned during the day that Dr. Dinwiddie was seeking a conference with President Harding on the prohibition question. He was not successful in obtaining an interview but announced his intention of carrying his fight against real beer straight to the President.

Senator Willis' Bill

Senator Willis of Ohio, impatient at the delay over the Volstead bill in the House, introduced a bill which he in-

tends to press for action. It contains the sections of the Volstead bill not in controversy.

"The adoption of the bill in this form does not mean that there is no need of the other provisions in the House bill," said Senator Willis. "But there is some division of opinion on this and I am introducing this bill in order to give Congress an opportunity to meet the medical beer situation, which must be taken care of immediately if the breweries are not to open again."

"While it is true that state laws prohibit medical beer in three-fourths of the states, still if the breweries open in the other states it will be harder to enforce the law," Senator Willis concluded.

GREEKS ASKED TO POSTPONE ATTACK

Result of Meetings Between Lord Curzon and Mr. Briand Request That Turkish Dispute Be Left to Allied Arbitration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Constantinople News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—Although Eleutherios Venizelos has been in Paris for several days, it is denied that he has taken part in the conferences at the Quai d'Orsay. Lord Curzon left for London this morning. Today representations are being made at Athens that before the attack on the Turks begins the whole matter should be submitted to the arbitration of the Allies.

The final form of this intervention was simplified, the immediate demarches leaving the precise character of the allied proposals to be subsequently determined.

What Greece is asked to do is in effect to leave the settlement to the western powers and at present merely to pledge herself in advance to acceptance of the accord. Nevertheless it is intimated that the nature of the offer to be made to the Turks, if Greece agrees, has been semi-officially indicated. The general feeling is optimistic, anticipating the acceptance by King Constantine of the conditions. The prospects of victory, should Greece again test her strength, are held to be uncertain and the result of defeat would be economically and financially disastrous. The belief is therefore strong that in order to preserve his crown and obtain the more friendly attitude of the Allies, the Greek king will seek a pacific solution.

The Position of Smyrna
The viewpoint of Aristide Briand has in a large measure prevailed, though, as the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor stated yesterday, the situation in Thrace is not likely to be altered, unless in the sense of a demilitarization of the zone. There would be too many complications were eastern Thrace restored to Turkey or given autonomous powers, as suggested by Mr. Briand. An increase of the influence of Turkey in the Balkans could not fail to move the Rumanians, Serbs and even the Bulgarians.

The most authentic information points to a revision of the treaty only in respect of Smyrna. But it is also increasingly clear that France will not commit herself to the Greek cause in case the Turkish Nationalists refuse the compromise which will be suggested. She retains the right to abstain from action, even in the event of British action in conjunction with Greece. In fact, the future conduct of the Allies is still somewhat nebulous.

A policy of proceeding step by step, of settling definitely point after point as it arises, seems to have dominated the conference and for subsequent proceedings it may well be that fresh conversations will be required. The real decision is confined to the making of a request to Greece to consent to what may hereafter be decided. If Athens asks for an official definition of the allied proposals the reply will be clear enough about Smyrna but vague about Thrace.

Supreme Council Meeting
So much has been said about the long delayed meeting of the Supreme Council that it is difficult to venture to suggest an approximate date, but it is now stated here that it cannot be postponed beyond the middle of next month. There should then, if allied mediation is accepted, be a possibility of framing a definitive settlement between Greece and Turkey. There should be also a possibility of settling the Upper Silesian problem, though such conversations as took place here on this subject demonstrated the great divergence of French and British views.

Lord Curzon, in effect, asked for the replacement of General Lerond by a civil official.

England in replacing Colonel Percival by Sir Harold Stuart has substituted a civilian for a military man. Before such a step is taken, the commission is asked to attempt once more to arrive at unanimous conclusions. If it fails, then experts will be appointed to reexamine the problems. It cannot be said that any progress was made on the Polish and German questions, and the removal of sanctions now in operation was hardly touched upon.

On the other hand the minister for Polish-Slovak affairs, Mr. Chrobrynski, has issued a manifesto to the Polish nation calling on it to give its support and help to the independence movement of the Slovakian nation and alleges that the Czechs are treacherously awaiting the occasion to aim a blow at Poland.

Poland Not Justified
His reply assured the Tzecho-Slovak Minister that nothing can come of the Slovak national agitation, and that in any case Poland cannot be made responsible, which, it was pointed out to The Christian Science Monitor, bears a considerable resemblance to the reply in response to the somewhat similar question with regard to the occupation of Vilna by General Zeligowski. The Tzecho-Slovak authority flatly denied that the Slovaks desire their independence on account of the faulty administration of their country by the Republican Government, and said that the agitation that is being carried on against the Czechs is mainly due to unjust generalizations which have been drawn from isolated instances, and while admitting responsibility for various blunders by some Tzecho-Slovaks in this no way justifies the attitude of Poland and the unofficial propaganda she is carrying on with a view to finally "liberating" the Slovaks from the Tzecho-Slovakian Republic.

A message from the Slovak National Council to the Slovakian nation was dated May 25, and stated that on the basis of self-determination it proclaimed to all nations of the world that Slovakia announces that she is a free independent republic separate from the Czechs and from this date all authority will be in the hands of a temporary national government of the Slovakian Republic, which will be nominated by the Slovak National Council. This document is signed by Francis Unger, Vice-President.

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POLISH MOTIVES IN SLOVAKIA DOUBTED

Chauvinists Seem Determined to Embroil Poland With the Czechs by Aiding the Slovakian Independence Movement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—Not content with alienating Lithuanians by establishing General Zeligowski at Vilna and getting at cross purposes with Germany by upholding Wojciech Korfanty in the Upper Silesian insurrection, the Polish chauvinists seem determined to still further embroil Poland with the Czechs by planning for the annexation of Slovakia under cover of the Slovakian independence movement.

Despite the recent announcement of "the Slovak National Council," that Slovakia declares her independence from the Tzecho-Slovak Republic and that the Czech Government is in future to be treated as unlawfully administering the law in the latter State, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by the Tzecho-Slovakian legation in London, that such a pronouncement is very wide of the actual facts.

While frankly admitting that such an announcement has been made, at the same time it was pointed out that the Slovakian National Council has its seat in Poland and that France Unger, the vice-president of the council, issues his statement from within the safety of the Polish frontiers. From the time of the Teschen dispute there has been no love lost between the Czechs and the Poles and now this antipathy will be intensified, for the Polish aims to absorb Slovakia have been only too well known and self-evident since Poland was relieved from the menace of Russia.

A Bar to Polish Expansion

Slovakia, lying as she does at the southern end of the disputed Silesian territory and forming a barrier between the Polish frontiers and those of Hungary and Rumania, is considered by the Poles an unreasonable bar to the national and commercial expansion of Poland to the south. Statements recently made by Mr. Chrobrynski, the self-styled minister for the Tzecho-Slovakian cause, it was stated, are significant when taken in the light of the Zeligowski and Korfanty coups.

Mr. Chrobrynski openly says that "the political interests of Poland demand that the Polish nation should profit by the growing friendship of the Slovakian people, and stretch out a brotherly hand to them." He goes on to state that an independent Slovakian Republic assures Poland the complete safety of her southern frontiers, and so removes the danger of an attack from the Czechs.

Although little anxiety was expressed that Poland would dare to attempt such an act of international piracy as the annexation of Slovakia yet it had been deemed advisable for Prokop Maxa, the Tzecho-Slovakian Minister in Warsaw, to demand an explanation from Mr. Dmowski who, owing to Prince Sapieha's resignation, was then acting as director of Polish foreign affairs as to the reason for the unfriendly attitude of Poland.

His reply assured the Tzecho-Slovak Minister that nothing can come of the Slovak national agitation, and that in any case Poland cannot be made responsible, which, it was pointed out to The Christian Science Monitor, bears a considerable resemblance to the reply in response to the somewhat similar question with regard to the occupation of Vilna by General Zeligowski.

The Tzecho-Slovak authority flatly denied that the Slovaks desire their independence on account of the faulty administration of their country by the Republican Government, and said that the agitation that is being carried on against the Czechs is mainly due to unjust generalizations which have been drawn from isolated instances, and while admitting responsibility for various blunders by some Tzecho-Slovaks in this no way justifies the attitude of Poland and the unofficial propaganda she is carrying on with a view to finally "liberating" the Slovaks from the Tzecho-Slovakian Republic.

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NEWS SUMMARY

From Paris comes the news that representations are being made at Athens that before the attack on the Turks begins, the whole matter should be submitted to the arbitration of the Allies. Greece is asked to leave the settlement to the western powers. The general feeling is optimistic, it being assumed that Constantine will prefer a more friendly attitude to the Allies rather than risk his crown in case of defeat. Authentic information points to a revision of the Treaty only in respect to Smyrna. The long deferred meeting of the Supreme Council which would take up the matter as well as the question of Upper Silesia may be held in the middle of July.

The Polish chauvinists seem determined to embroil Poland with the Czechs by planning for an annexation of Slovakia under cover of the Slovakian independence movement. At the time of the Teschen dispute there was no love lost between the two nations, and now this antipathy is likely to be intensified. The self-styled minister for a Polish-Slovak entente, Mr. Chrobrynski, declared that the Poles should stretch out a brotherly hand to the Slovaks.

Mr. Lloyd George presided at the opening meeting of the imperial conference of British Prime Ministers, and said the British Empire was bound from end to end by honor and interest alike to treaties which it had signed. There was no quarter in the world where they desired more to maintain peace and fair play and to avoid the competition of armaments than in the Pacific. Britain had desired Japan a faithful ally, and she desired to preserve a well-tried friendship and to apply it to solution of Far East questions. At the same time friendly cooperation with America was a "cardinal principle."

In connection with the discussion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement by the imperial conference, it is recognized in London that the future expansion of trade and world influence will take place on the Pacific shores, and unless the British Empire is able to cooperate with America in that development, the progress of the world may be seriously retarded. The further need for the alliance as a defensive measure appears to be almost finished. The greatest opposition to the renewal is expected from China, as such alliance seems to endorse Japan's aggressive imperialistic policy.

At the first meeting of the North Atlantic Council, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava was elected speaker. The Royal yacht conveying the King and Queen to Ulster will be escorted by warships.

American oil interests operating in Mexico have protested to the State Department against the proposed new taxes on Mexican oil lands. The department has informed the oil men that it cannot interfere in Mexican governmental administration unless it appears clearly that Americans have been discriminated against. It proposed that a brief setting forth the claims of the oil men be submitted to the department and to the Mexican Government.

While the House of Representatives is engaged with the struggle over granting a special rule to rush the Volstead enforcement bill through without amendment, Senator Willis of Ohio has introduced a measure embodying the uncontested sections of the Volstead bill, in order to insure legislation to prevent reopening of the breweries. The House Rules Committee was then asked to report the bill by Mr. Volstead, and the chairman of the committee, Mr. Campbell of Kansas, expressed resentment at the reports that members of the committee are to be made to suffer politically because of the delay.

A bill authorizing the Philippine Government to increase the limit of its bonded indebtedness from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000 was passed yesterday by the House of Representatives.

The chief justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois has issued a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Jennie Barmore, detained by Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of Chicago, on suspicion of being a "typhoid carrier." The court will decide whether Dr. Robertson has acted within his rights in imprisoning Mrs. Barmore without any process of law.

The Wisconsin Senate and House are apparently deadlocked over the question of permitting so far as state law is concerned the manufacture of home brew for personal consumption.

The position of the State Department on the invitation to the four American members of the Hague arbitration tribunal to propose four persons as candidates for election as judges of the International Court of Justice is understood to be that the matter is a personal one with the men thus called on.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey declared on the Senate floor yesterday that unless Congress takes immediate steps to remedy existing mining, transportation and marketing conditions another serious shortage of soft coal may interfere with American industry next winter.

MR. GOMPERS FACES OPEN OPPOSITION

John L. Lewis, of Mine Workers, a Candidate for President of Labor Federation—Outside Fund Said to Aid Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DENVER, Colorado.—The fight against Samuel Gompers for reelection as president of the American Federation of Labor was brought into the open yesterday by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America. Announcement of his candidacy yesterday morning was made to representatives of the press.

"I have decided to permit my name to be presented to the convention as a candidate for the presidency of the American Federation of Labor," said Mr. Lewis. He declined to comment further.

The Lewis men claim 22,000 of the 38,000 votes of the federation. Mr. Gompers declared, after the adjournment of the convention yesterday morning, that his name would be put before the convention and that it would not be withdrawn. "My life has been given to the service of the wage earners of the country; it remains at their disposal."

He said: "The Hearst interests cannot dictate my course. They seem to be absorbed with the determination to disrupt the American Federation of Labor and destroy its chosen leaders. It is my firm conviction that the federation will know how to deal with this situation, and I have confidence in its wisdom."

Following a report that William Randolph Hearst and associates had planned \$100,000 in the convention in an effort to dislodge Samuel Gompers from the federation presidency, John P. Leheny, delegate for the Trades Assembly of Casper, Wyoming, attempted to introduce a resolution after the motion for adjournment had been heard yesterday morning, providing for a committee to investigate the report. The resolution was ruled out.

The second week of the convention was called to order shortly before 10 o'clock. Frank Morrison, secretary, presented 40 telegrams received from all over the country urging the passage of the resolution before the convention demanding the boycott of English-made goods in America.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, then took the floor in opposition to the resolution. He said that the United States Shipping Board toward seamen, and asked the support of the convention in their fight against this policy. He submitted a resolution, which was accepted by the convention and referred to a committee, charging the Shipping Board with "hiding behind a smoke screen of union hate and torpedoing the merchant marine and sea power of the United States."

A committee to investigate the reasons for the failure of the War Labor Board to mete out its award to employees of a Minneapolis Steel Corporation was ordered appointed by President Gompers following the acceptance of an appeal to the federation by the delegates.

An effort to have the word "white" finally stricken out of all international constitutions, as authorized by the Toronto convention of a year ago, so that "all members working in any craft may be taken into any organization, regardless of creed, color or nationality" was referred to the committee on laws.

Another resolution dealing with Negro labor was formally adopted by the convention. This granted the petition of the Negro freight handlers of the south that a meeting between the executive council of the federation and the officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees be arranged in Washington, District of Columbia, to handle their grievances and problems.

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until they can regularly be taken up by the railway clerks at the next convention in May, 1922.

No other committees were prepared to report yesterday morning, leaving the Irish question, the railroad problem, determination of future relations with the European trades union movement, jurisdictional disputes, and many other important matters for later action.

MRS. BARMORE IS SET AT LIBERTY

Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted Pending Court Decision on Right of Health Officer to Exercise Arbitrary Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Has Dr. John Dill Robertson, as Health Commissioner of this city, the power to seize at his discretion any of the hundreds of thousands of citizens in the city alleged to be "carriers" of disease germs, and without any process of law whatsoever imprison them on his own terms and conditions for an indefinite period, even for life, without the right of appeal to trial by jury, merely upon suspicion and not on charges of a definite offense or violation of law?

This important question, affecting directly as it does every citizen in this city and, indirectly, every citizen in the State, is to be decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Dr. Robertson, who claims this power, applied it to Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier." For two years Mrs. Barmore has been contesting his claim to this authority. In the Circuit Court of Cook County, she lost, but it is said that Judge Joseph Sabath decided against her for the purpose of sending the case to the higher court because of its far-reaching significance.

Clyde E. Stone, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has issued a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Barmore, on petition of Clarence Darrow, her attorney. It is said that it is unusual for the Supreme Court to issue such a writ but the large number of citizens affected and the possibility of many more similar arrests are factors which are thought to have influenced the court's action.

It is set forth that Dr. Robertson's action, and his claim of power, violate not only the Constitution of this State, but also the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law and guarantees the right to immunity from compulsory self-incrimination.

If Dr. Robertson's claim is sustained, says Mr. Barmore's attorney in his petition, he can seize at his pleasure any of the 50 per cent of the population of this city who are declared in general to be disease germ carriers of one sort or another, compel them to submit to examination and imprison them without even such legal steps as the police are required to observe in arresting and jailing criminals.

Mrs. Barmore asserts she never had typhoid fever in her life, or any other so-called contagious disease. The health department during the trial did not try to prove any of the five cases it listed against her. It summoned university bacteriologists to testify that one may be a typhoid carrier even though he never has suffered from the disease. After deliberating on the case for several months Judge Sabath ruled that Dr. Robertson had not exceeded his power, and remanded Mrs. Barmore to Dr. Robertson's custody. She has since been confined to her home, with quarantine signs posted at all entrances to the house and has been visited weekly by field workers of the health department.

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PREMIER OUTLINES PROBLEMS FACING THE BRITISH EMPIRE

First Essential to World Peace Declared to Be Honoring of Treaties—Cooperation With America Is Cardinal Factor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—The first meeting of the imperial conference was held today at No. 10 Downing Street, when Mr. Lloyd George as the Prime Minister delivered an important address to the delegates, sketching some of the projects with which the conference will deal. The sitting lasted over one hour and was practically confined to the Premier's address and then adjourned till tomorrow morning.

In his opening speech Mr. Lloyd George said that the conference fell at a time of great stress in this country and of serious trouble in many parts of the world. Symptoms which perplexed the statesmen of all the belligerent countries at the present time were due to the condition in which the nations of the world had been left by the great war. Never did statesmanship in all lands demand more patience and wisdom.

In spite of great unemployment and a great deal of labor unrest and much that was discouraging, he was confident that the world was slowly working through its troubles. It was distinctly an encouraging fact in the international situation that there was an increasing impatience with those who sought to keep the world in a state of turmoil and tension.

World Must Have Peace

There was a widening and deepening conviction that the world must have peace if it was ever to recover its health. Some of the most troublesome and menacing problems of peace had either been solved or were in a fair way of settlement. Germany was disarmed, and in regard to reparations, after two years they had hit upon a plan which seemed to have given satisfaction to all moderate and practical men in European countries.

There were two remaining difficulties one of which was the fixation of the boundaries of Poland, partly in Lithuania and now in Upper Silesia. The second difficulty was the making of peace with the Turkish Empire.

There were the great outstanding problems regarding both of them. Once these were settled, then he felt it might be said that peace had been made but until then, in spite of the fact that we had signed treaties of peace, we could not say that peace had been made and established in the world.

Empire Bound by Honor

The first essential to stable peace was that we should stand by our treaties. "There were those who grew weary of great responsibilities and who spoke as though it were possible to renounce them without injustice to other peoples or detriment to ourselves. Such arguments were as shortsighted as they were false."

The nations and peoples of the world realized their interdependence in a measure far greater than before the war and the League of Nations stood as a witness to their realization of that truth. No progress could be made toward the rehabilitation of Europe or the establishment of permanent peace in the world except upon a basis of the acceptance of treaties and the enforcement of treaties.

The British Empire from end to end was bound by honor and by interest alike to treaties which it had signed. We had appended our signatures and we must honor those signatures. Unless treaty faith was maintained then an era of disorganization, increasing misery and smouldering war would continue, and civilization might very easily be destroyed by a prolongation of that state of things. Regarding the Empire's relations with America and Japan, the Premier stated there was no quarter in the world where we desired more to maintain peace and fair play for all nations and to avoid competition of armaments than there was in the Pacific and in the Far East.

A Faithful Ally

Britain's alliance with Japan had been a valuable factor in that direction in the past. Britain had found Japan a faithful ally who rendered us valuable assistance in the hour of serious and critical need. The Empire would not easily forget that Japanese men-of-war escorted Australian and New Zealand forces to Europe at a time when German cruisers were still at large in the Indian and Pacific oceans.

Britain desired to preserve that well-tried friendship which had stood us both in good stead, and to apply it to the solution of all questions in the Far East where Japan had special interests and where Britain, like the United States, desired equal opportunities and the open door. Not the least among those questions was the future of China, which looked to Britain as to America for sympathetic treatment of fair play.

Divisions Bridged

No greater calamity could overtake the world than any further accentuation of the world's divisions upon lines of race. The British Empire had done signal service to humanity in

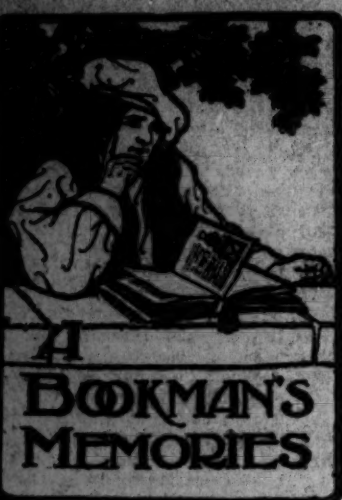
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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The American Ambassador

Now that Col. George Harvey has become American Ambassador to the Court of St. James' I suppose that he has ceased to edit and control journals. In 1908 he was Bromley lecturer on Journalism at Yale. Perhaps some day the once editor and proprietor of Harvey's Weekly may be induced to lecture on Journalism at Oxford or Cambridge. That would be piquant. For British and American Journalism are rather dissimilar, and there are quaint contrasts to be indicated.

Colonel Harvey has probably forgotten all about me, but in the old days I was wont to submit articles to him. One was on Francis Thompson. He was that agreeable kind of editor who does not alter literary articles, or question a contributor's taste in poetry. But he has never tried him on politics. As he has crossed the Atlantic to England 37 times, and as he is a clubbable man (Devonshire Club, London; Racquet, Metropolitan, Lotus, New York, and now, no doubt, others as well) we have often met; but we have never had much conversation, as I am rather shy, and I recognize an air of amused and genial cynicism about the Colonel, and an implied suggestion that he would prefer to be the first to open the conversation. Often have I seen him stroll into the Devonshire Club on one of his 37 visits to London, a tall, spare, vital figure, pale and dark, loosely built, the eyes gleaming behind the tortoise-shell spectacles, amused at the panorama of life, noting its chances and changes. It would have been quite easy to engage him in conversation in those days. But the time is passed. I missed my opportunity. All is changed. You cannot slap an Ambassador on the back and say, "Hallo, old fellow, how goes it?" Even Mr. Sydney Brooks, who knows Colonel Harvey well, and who has promoted himself to the post of the Ambassador's journalistic, admiring defender, would not do that.

But I can write about him. Last week I spent three hours in the new Ambassador's company, and as the occasion was unique, and as he rose to the occasion, and as I have never seen such a gathering of notabilities under one roof before, and as this assembly of eminent men with famous names had foregathered to do honor to the new Ambassador (once a newspaper man) I purpose to set on record my observations and impressions of the occasion.

It was a banquet. It was the Pilgrims' welcome to His Excellency the Hon. George Harvey, the American Ambassador, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K. G., presided.

A well-known author who is also a Pilgrim was my host. When he asked me to join the company, I imagined that the affair would be merely the ordinary kind of official banquet; but while I waited in the vestibule for my host, who was late, it dawned upon me that Great Britain was putting forth her full diplomatic, naval, military and social strength to greet the new American Ambassador. I might have guessed that the affair would be important from the fact that the invitation card announced that decorations would be worn, but I was hardly prepared for the blaze of orders, medals and strange insignia hanging from bright ribbons that dangled about the many breasts and necks of the very distinguished men who were announced by the Master of Ceremonies, and who passed into the reception room to be greeted by the King's uncle.

My host arrived. We filed into the presence chamber, or almost between, the Duke of York, and Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Beatty, and for a felicitous moment my fingers were grasped by those of royalty. I wished I had taken Belinda's advice and worn a carnation. Having been presented, it was etiquette to pass on and take one's place among one's lowly social peers on the outskirts of the crowd, but I could not resist the temptation of basking for a few minutes in the rays of the pomp and power of the nation. So we held our ground. In they streamed, gloriously decorated, trying so hard not to look self-conscious: The Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Field Marshal the Earl French, the Viscount Cowdray, General the Lord Byng, the Lord Desborough, the Lord Fairfax of Cameron, Admiral of the Fleet, the Hon. Hedworth Meux, General Marlborough Churchill, others, others, and then the Master of the Ceremonies announced, in a voice that seemed to carry even a stronger note of impressiveness—the Prime Minister. He advanced jauntily, his quick eyes smiling greetings, and he was immediately laughing and talking with the distinguished men around him, as if he had not a care in his mind, or a single burden on his shoulders. Suddenly he stopped and turned; we all turned and drew in closer; I peeped round the body of H. Gordon Selfridge, and tried not to discomfort the Lord Fairfax of Cameron; the Duke advanced a step; the talking ceased as the Master of Ceremonies announced—The American Ambassador.

It was a great moment. Colonel Harvey advanced—easily; he had a certain manner, and he is quick to notice. Am I wrong in supposing that he realized at once that no new Ambassador had ever received quite such a reception? That Great Britain was saluting the United States; that the pull of precedent was gathering him into the best of England. As he approached one hand was in his trouser pocket. Slowly it came out. He passed toward the stars, ribbons, and medals, this quiet looking, undecorated American gentleman; he merged into them; he seemed part of them; they and he were one; and I, watching it all, lost in profound and happy reflection, was almost startled by the Master of the Ceremonies crying, in his mighty voice: "Your Highnesses, Your Excellencies, My Lords and Gentlemen, Dinner is Served."

The procedure of such banquets is hallowed by custom. The speeches are, of course, the central interest, but as they have been reported at length in England and America I need not recall them, save one Miltonic passage from the Ambassador's speech referring to the Pilgrims:

"I breathe no mere mellifluous and feeble sentimentality. I speak of strong, compelling, wholesome sentiment from which this society sprang into being, and has continued to flourish until today. As the most distinctive link in the chain of blood relationship which connects the two great groups of our common race, it has become one of the most potent agencies of civilization."

And another passage from the first speech the Ambassador made after his arrival in England:

"You of England, as all the world knows, are striving manfully to do your part. We of America want to help. You have more than our sympathy. There never was a time when America felt so keenly not the moral obligation, as she feels today to the Mother Country. What we can do remains to be seen, but I am directed by my Government to extend to you of England the full cooperation of America in all good works. Acting together, the Great Empire and the Great Republic, shoulder to shoulder, arm in arm, cannot and must not fail to save themselves, and with themselves to save the world. More than that I can hardly say. More than that you can hardly expect me to say at this time."

I cannot quite make up my mind whether the youthful Duke of York was the more interested in the speakers or in the dignified figure of the Ambassador, who symbolized the pageantry and official customs of a great British official dinner. He was not decorated, but he wore a magnificent scarlet coat, and I felt that I had not lived in vain when, after the toasts of the King, and the President of the United States had been called, he cried, in a voice that could almost be heard across the Thames: "Your Royal Highnesses, My Lords and Gentlemen, Pray Silence for His Excellency, the Hon. George Harvey, American Ambassador."

After having listened to the Prime Minister, to Colonel Harvey, to Lord Curzon, and to the Duke of Connaught, and having noted the methods of these famous orators, I fancy that when I next address an audience I shall have profited by their example. I was a little surprised to observe that the Prime Minister, and the Ambassador virtually read their speeches. They referred frequently to sheets of paper cleverly concealed among the flowers on the table.

Three minor episodes remain to be noted, and as they are Bookmanish in character it is an added pleasure to record them. When the Ambassador sat down at the close of his speech, and the cheers had subsided there was an awkward pause. Every one wanted to sing "For he's a jolly good fellow," but not one of us, it being such a distinguished company, dared to strike up the familiar air. The Editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica saved the situation. In a mellow tenor, but bold as a basso, he began "For he's a jolly—": then we all joined in, and sang to the best of our ability.

I was the meek hero of the second episode. Having been four years in America I know that Americans like to sing (those who have the upper notes). "The Star Spangled Banner," the Duke of Connaught had returned thanks. The proceedings were ending. We rose as the orchestra played a crisp bar of "God Save the King"—then a pause, an anxious moment; the leader of the orchestra began to pack his fiddle away. Whereupon, I, moi qui suis partie, rushed toward him, and cried in a frenzied whisper, "Play the American National Anthem." For one awful moment the orchestra (mostly foreigners) began to speculate with "Yankee Doodle." "No, no," I cried, "The Star Spangled Banner." At once we stood to attention, and I think I may say that the King's uncle took a swift glance of thanks in my direction.

Colonel Harvey was the hero of the third episode. Being a literary man, and an expert speaker, he had decided to end his speech with a click of optimism, with Browning's lines:

God's in his heaven:
All's right with the world.

But he got it (it happens to the best of us) just a little mixed up, and he said, God's in the world:
All's right with his heaven.

He corrected himself immediately. I prefer the mistake. Q. R.

The Look of the Suit

Dramatic critics are finding a new beauty and a new moral in Barrie's "The Twelve Pound Look" as played by Miss Ethel Barrymore in a seven weeks' revival beginning at the Palace Theatre, New York. It is Miss Barrymore's costume, a model, so says one critic, of what the woman who is earning her living should wear and so seldom does. The critic sees just a simple box-coated sand-colored suit with a dark blue polka-dotted tie and hat scarf. But to a woman's discerning eye, doubtless, the suit will have not a £12 but a £40 look.

THE MUSICAL SCARECROW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A device has lately been patented which, if widely adopted, would add much to the animation of the American landscape. "Among the objects of the invention," says the practical description with which inventors record their triumphs in the patent office, "is to provide a scarecrow with movable arms which can be operated from a distance. A further object is to provide a scarecrow embodying a support and a pair of movable arms operating cymbals to sound an alarm, and frighten away birds in fields, gardens and other places." This invention, which has made pictures move, will make scarecrows move, and impart to this hitherto static figure, except as the wind has waved the sleeves of his tattered garment, not only the verisimilitude of threatening gesture, but the clashing of cymbals. And now that the scarecrow has become a cymbalist, it is but a step further for the inventor to provide this new musician of the planted field with a base drum. Imagination, indeed, goes further yet, and conceives the possibility of a brass band of scarecrows, musically functioning to make the farm more attractive for its laborers, as well as less attractive to crows.

Aside from their utility, scarecrows are interesting objects to many of us who enjoy them for their own sake; and I, for one, always keep a sharp lookout, when passing through the country, for these products of the farmer's ingenuity. Tin cans, bottles, and bits of rag, suspended on a line or dangling from a pole, do not interest me at all. But the simulacrum of a man, guarding the growing crops and threatening to shoot instantly with his worn out broom any crow that comes within broomshot—that is the kind of a scarecrow that appeals to my taste. There is an art in the fabrication of these inanimate guardians of the fields that dates far back and has its immemorial tradition, and although many farmers evidently give as little time and thought as possible to their scarecrows, others, it seems to me, regard the tradition, and are inspired at their scarecrow-making by a sense of artistry, or perhaps humor, or perhaps respect for the intelligence of crows. I have seen scarecrows that would hardly deceive the stupidest crow alive, a mere old coat and hat carelessly draped and mounted on sticks, and with no legs whatever, so that any crow that flew near enough for intelligent observation might well laugh at such an effort to deceive him; and I have seen others that fooled me, so that I thought the scarecrow was the farmer himself resting from his toil. Such a scarecrow is too realistic, and discredits the farmer in the opinion of passing travelers, who, if they have occasion to pass that way often, may reasonably come to wonder whether he ever does any work at all. Anybody with a little patience, a suit of old clothes, a discarded hat, and plenty of stuffing, can construct this distasteful lifelike figure. But that careful authority, the dictionary, describes the scarecrow as a "grotesque semblance of a man," and a scarecrow that is not somewhat grotesque is therefore as much outside the consideration of enjoyment of an art-lover as is a clothier's wax-headed dummy compared with a statue. Granting that it may serve the practical purpose of scaring a crow, such a scarecrow departs from the proper tradition.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Threatening to shoot instantly with his worn-out broom

he made Sir John quite naturally exclaim to Bardolph, "No eye hath seen such scare-crows. I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat." There's but a shirt and a half in all my company; and the half-shirt is two napkins, tied together, and thrown over the shoulders, like a herald's coat without sleeves; and the shirt, to say the truth, stolen from my host at St. Alban's, or the red-nosed innkeeper of Daintree." Yet here Sir John did an injustice to scarecrows who no doubt have always come honestly enough by such garments as covered them. But so far as I know, the scarecrow has not yet been made a subject of research, and the inventor of the first scarecrow, who is equally plausible to believe that here and there in the earliest, though unrecorded, history of this helpful fellow, observers found him "funny" as well as useful, and that the tradition came into being that a scarecrow should be not only realistic enough to deceive a crow, which is not very difficult, but grotesque enough to amuse a human. Throughout the ages, humanity, ever since it began to make imitations and interpretations of natural objects, itself included, has found pleasure in the grotesque. The scarecrows of the Middle Ages have vanished, but some of them, no doubt, reflected that attitude as amusingly as we still find it revealed in the carvings of medieval architecture.

Utilizing the Cymbalist

It has remained for an inventor in this twentieth century to add the verisimilitude of moveable arms, operated from a distance, and the sound of clashing cymbals. And in this invention there are possibilities of extending the scope of the scarecrow's duties and making the merry fellow useful in ways that have not before been possible. His cymbals may well serve to notify the help working in the fields that dinner is ready. One sees in imagination the workers bending to their task; the sun high in the heavens, the scarecrow standing vigilantly on guard, and the farmer's good wife busy in the kitchen of the distant farmhouse. The meal is cooked, the table set. She wipes her hands on her apron and presses her finger, so one thinks of the mechanism working, on a button beside the kitchen window which overlooks the fields. Once—twice—three she presses the button, and each time the scarecrow suddenly becomes animate, lifts his arms and clashes together his brazen cymbals; and at the third note of this welcome signal the help put down their tools and start for the kitchen. Indeed, with the use of the Morse alphabet, the scarecrow could be made to mean to all within hearing, provided of course that they understand the cymbalic translation of dots and dashes, nor need this practical application of his musical ability interfere with the business of scaring crows, for when there was anybody at work in his neighborhood the crows would not bother. On the other hand it will be necessary to impress upon the farmer's children that they are not to make the scarecrow meaninglessly clash his cymbals when the help may come trooping back to dinner long before their presence is desired. As for the effect of these wax-

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The crows began to take a personal interest

dition; a futurist scarecrow would be much more desirable, especially as futurist art tends visibly to make everything grotesque. Nor is it impossible that a futurist scarecrow would be much more terrifying to the crow.

Potato Bag Faces

I speak with some feeling on the subject for I have made scarecrows myself, and not only did never a crow dare light in my field (which I admit was of the home gardener or postage stamp size) but people passing along the road stopped on their way to look at my scarecrows, and so my gardening gave pleasure to the general public as well as profit to my private table. I made a gentleman scarecrow and a lady scarecrow and a child scarecrow to guard my adjacent potato patch. And this little family might properly enough have been named Mr. and Mrs. Potatobag and Johnny Potatobag. For in approaching their construction, I refused to entertain the idea, which is often enough held by farmers, that a scarecrow needs no face. Faces they must have, and faces the potato bags provided; faces, you understand, with noses that really projected as noses ought to. Where the nose was desired I stuffed out a little section of the potato bag with excelsior, or rags, or whatever other material was at hand, and tied it tightly round with a string—and there was the nose! And when the potato

bag was stuffed, I tied it tightly round with a string where the neck should be—and there was a head, properly supplied with a nose, but otherwise expressionless and of potato bag color, which is a good color for the complexion of a scarecrow because it suggests a countenance tanned by long exposure to the summer sun. I painted the mouth and eyes with the dregs of an ancient paint pot, and added a touch of red to the cheeks; and when this was done, my little scarecrow family had green eyes, blue eyebrows, and smiling red mouths, so that, although it did not occur to me at the time, they really were futurist scarecrows after all. Then I dressed them in the discarded garments that fall to the lot of scarecrows, but I did this dressing with proper respect to my scarecrow's feelings. Mr. Potatobag wore riding breeches, and many a scarecrow-maker would have considered the breeches sufficient. But I gave him golf-stockings. Nay more, whereas your ordinary careless scarecrow-maker neglects the hands of his outdoor statuary, the Potatobag family all wore gloves.

Scarecrows are of ancient lineage. They were commonplace as long ago as the sixteenth century; and when Shakespeare cast about for a figure to describe Falstaff's ragged regiment,



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he made Sir John quite naturally exclaim to Bardolph, "No eye hath seen such scare-crows. I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat." There's but a shirt and a half in all my company; and the half-shirt is two napkins, tied together, and thrown over the shoulders, like a herald's coat without sleeves; and the shirt, to say the truth, stolen from my host at St. Alban's, or the red-nosed innkeeper of Daintree." Yet here Sir John did an injustice to scarecrows who no doubt have always come honestly enough by such garments as covered them. But so far as I know, the scarecrow has not yet been made a subject of research, and the inventor of the first scarecrow, who is equally plausible to believe that here and there in the earliest, though unrecorded, history of this helpful fellow, observers found him "funny" as well as useful, and that the tradition came into being that a scarecrow should be not only realistic enough to deceive a crow, which is not very difficult, but grotesque enough to amuse a human. Throughout the ages, humanity, ever since it began to make imitations and interpretations of natural objects, itself included, has found pleasure in the grotesque. The scarecrows of the Middle Ages have vanished, but some of them, no doubt, reflected that attitude as amusingly as we still find it revealed in the carvings of medieval architecture.

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ing arms and clashing cymbals on the crow, that is another matter, but it seems as if the operation of this almost human scarecrow necessitates somebody to watch the field from afar off, which is very much the same as having somebody permanently in the field, sitting with a book under an umbrella, and with his own arms to wave and a pair of cymbals to clash as the behavior of the crow might make expedient. Here, indeed, the invention falls short of the ideal, which would be to provide a scarecrow, which would use its own judgment, move its arms, and clash its cymbals as the strategy of the moment dictated. The summer boarder might perhaps be utilized, for almost any summer boarder would enjoy operating the scarecrow, difficult as it would be for the farmer to make him see the fun of standing in the field and waving his arms and clashing the cymbals himself whenever he saw a crow.

SOME OLD MAPS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Geographical Congress recently held in Florence has afforded an opportunity for seeing some unique treasures at the exhibitions of maps and travel records, from the earliest times down to the present, which were organized as a feature of the program at the National Library, the Mediceo Library of San Lorenzo, the Military Geographical Institute and the Geological Institute. These exhibitions witness to Italy's splendid contributions to the progress of geographical learning through the centuries, and so regarded, although divided into four, are in reality but one.

Thus, beginning with the nautical maps of the fourteenth century, one may pass through successive stages down to the recent achievements of the Geographical Military Institute; may follow on from the fourteenth and fifteenth century documents of Marco Polo's journeys in the Orient to the magnificent series of photographs and records of the modern Italian expeditions in Alaska, eastern Africa, Eritrea and the Himalayas; may turn from the record in Boccaccio's handwriting of the Genoese discovery of the Canaries, to the great volumes of modern travel; may see the quaint little early sketches of the animals and fauna of distant countries and the wonderful photographs illustrative of the plant and animal life studied on recent expeditions.

Century after century has revealed new horizons, mapped and charted further tracts of the unknown, as those venturesome Italians, Marco Polo and Amerigo Vesputi and Christopher Columbus and many another, set forth on their explorations and sent home news of their discoveries. Of geographical works of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, no other Italian city possesses such wealth of them as Florence. One of the first things which strikes us is their beauty, the sense of delight in his work which the worker conveys to us across all the space of years.

Here is the "Cosmografia" of Claudio Tolomeo, a codex of the fifteenth century. On the noble vellum pages with their broad borders of burnished gold can be seen the glorious azure seas set with gay scarlet and rose and green and purple and golden islands; the great rivers and mountain chains sweeping across the continents; the cities with their domes and towers, so quaint and fine.

Here is a nautical chart, drawn by Joan Martines at Messina in 1568 upon an entire sheepskin, with a delightful little "Virgin and Child" depicted, as a benediction over all, upon the tail. Here one in which gilded kings and soldiers, with thrones and gleaming sabers are represented in all their pride; and cities with minarets and banners, while majestic lions and camels and elephants march in stately fashion over Africa, recalling that other exotic creature, the giraffe "seven braccia high," which, as the aforesaid de Rossi chronicles, arrived in 1488 in Florence as a gift from the Sultan of Babylonia to Lorenzo de' Medici. Great was the excitement aroused over this wonderful beast. "It eats everything," records de Rossi; "poking its head into every peasant's basket, and would take an apple from a child's hand, so gentle was it."

Here another map, with exquisite roses and other illuminated work in the broad vellum margins, and fine gold lettering and delicate, gayly-colored lines, shows the large cities depicted with cupolas and towers, the smaller ones being indicated with embossed and burnished golden dots, varying in size, and glittering in the blue oceans or the broad green plains like constellations of stars. Little green and golden trees denote forest territory, with gilded animals prowling among them. In the surrounding oceans the winds, graceful heads with waving hair, blow the gales and breezes through trumpets, to the discomfiture of the little rolling ships, while dolphins disport themselves amid the waves.

As we proceed down the centuries the work becomes more sober: later geographers no longer express their exuberant joy in their tasks by means of gold and scarlet and all kinds of little charming pictures. Their work grows more precise, better informed, less like a happy child's picture of the world. But it is all absorbing, exciting, just the same.

Nor are the geographical works of other nations lacking. Here, for example, is a map of the Island of Manhattan and surroundings (Staten Island, Sandy Hook, coast of New Jersey, etc.), the work of an anonymous Dutchman; a 1660 copy of the lost original of 1639, known under the name of "primo rilievo di Manhattan," and acquired by the Grand Duke Cosimo III during his travels in the Low Countries 1667-69. There is a unique treasure which draws the attention of American scholars—a manuscript in the Aztec language re-

cording the history of ancient Mexico previous to the European discovery, and others far too numerous to name, but all illustrative of the striving of man after fuller knowledge, the desire to break through narrow limitations to wider horizons.

BARTHOLOME'S PARIS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There has rarely been a more exciting art controversy than the passionate dispute in Paris concerning the site to be chosen for the magnificent statue of the great sculptor, Bartholomé. He was asked to make a monument which would commemorate the attitude of Paris, calm, dignified, and resolute, during the war. He did so, and produced what is generally regarded as a masterpiece.

The trouble, which in the opinion of the writer was based upon false information respecting a statue that few people had seen, arose from the fact that there exists a wonderful avenue of which Paris is rightly proud. There stretches from the small Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel a long path, clear and spacious, through the gardens to the huge Place de la Concorde and up the Champs Elysées to the great Arc de Triomphe of the Etoile, behind which stand the wooded pleasure of the Bois de Boulogne. It is probably the most splendid city perspective in the world. At any rate there are few vistas that can possibly compare with it.

According to the critics, who raised an outcry before they had seen the statue erected, this work of Bartholomé would lie exactly in the line of vision between the two arcs, and would entirely spoil the prospect. It would be a dense wall built across the view. Its dimensions were described as enormous. Paris was not unnaturally stirred. There was much outcry. Never would public opinion allow what was actually called a "crime against the Tuilleries" to be perpetrated.

The artist refused to allow these protests to deter him from proceeding with the emplacement of the monument. But the Minister of Beaux-Arts was obliged to recommend caution. He suggested that the statue should be provisionally placed in such a manner that its removal to another site would present little difficulty. It was accordingly put up temporarily in order that Paris might see for itself whether the criticisms were justified.

Unfortunately, after this preliminary clamor the public was almost certain to find the statue misplaced. The public was prejudiced in advance. The writer went to see the figure and could only wonder what all the fuss had been about. There was not the smallest justification for the suggestion that the perspective was spoiled. So little was it in the line of vision that the sweep of the Tuilleries, the breadth of the Concorde, and the wide stretch of the Champs Elysées remained magnificently in sight.

But here was a subject which was more interesting to Paris than the subject of Upper Silesia! The critics changed their ground and began to talk about the size of the monument, which they contended dwarfed the small Arc de Triomphe. They considered that Paris Pendant la Guerre was not being shown to the best possible advantage. Some of them, especially in the popular newspapers, even stuck to the original objection, that the panorama was marred. Everywhere was the statue of Bartholomé discussed and problems of peace-making paled beside this artistic problem!

There is in this avenue another statue which is certainly not of the same worth as the Bartholomé statue, the Quai Mame of Mercur, which is indeed in the line of vision. If the new statue is wrongly placed then the older statue ought to be removed. But the protest had a long start and the Minister des Beaux-Arts thought it better to bow to the storm. Another site on the other side of the Arc du Carrousel is to be tried.

MAGELLAN STRAIT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

To commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the passing of Ferdinand Magellan, who discovered the strait which cuts through the "tail" of South America, and was the first of the old navigators to cross the Pacific Ocean, the Royal Geographical Society, London, is exhibiting an interesting collection of maps and books relating to the explorer's voyages.

It is not a little remarkable that the first narrative of Magellan's voyage through the strait, which is included in the collection, was not printed until the year 1800, having remained in manuscript till then. It was written by Antonio Pigafetta and contains only a very rough map, colored in brown and blue, giving a very inaccurate representation of the strait.

The first map to show Magellan's track with any degree of exactness is the globe, of which the society has a plan, attributed to Schöner. This was executed in 1523, and is supposed to have been copied by Holbein for his picture "Ambassadors," which is housed in London in the National Gallery. Another interesting exhibit is a quaint etching from De Bry's "Collection of Voyages," 1590-1602, depicting Magellan passing through his strait. The explorer is drawn sitting complacently in the bow of a small sailing craft, equipped with guns and shot, studying some instruments. The ship is represented as about to pass from the dark, turbulent waters of the strait out to the open sea, where mermaids are sporting in the water, while Neptune is represented as sitting in state on a bank of clouds.

One of the most striking exhibits in the Royal Geographical Society's collection is a copy of the Genoese world map of 1447, of which the original is in the possession of the Hispanic Society of America. The question might be asked: "What has this map to do with a discovery made more than 70 years after its execution?" But the map has an important significance in connection with Magellan's discovery, in that it represents the extent of geographical knowledge before the explorer's voyages much more accurately than many later maps. For instance, it will be seen that the map depicts open sea to the east of the Malay Peninsula (the shaded portions represent water), whereas maps even 40 years later show erroneously a great land mass in place of the sea. The map is beautifully executed in colors—red, blue, green, and gold predominating—and it is covered with curious figures and designs.

Among other exhibits is a facsimile reproduction of a large sheet map of the world dated 1507, by Waldseemüller, based on Ptolemy's second projection. The original was discovered as recently as 1906 in the castle of Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg at Wolfegg, Württemberg, and is particularly interesting as the first known map to show the name "America."

"Wandering" Molecules

Even the most solid metals lose some of their molecules by dispersion from the surface, but some curious peculiarities are observed in the process of molecular dispersion. For instance, when a piece of gold is pressed against a piece of lead, some of the molecules of the former disperse into the lead. The process is, of course, extremely slow, and years are required before the effects become evident. But, slow as it is, the dispersion of the molecules of gold into a mass of lead takes place faster than into either air or water. The surface molecules of water disperse readily into air, but refuse to enter oil, or most solids, in appreciable quantities.

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FINAL SESSION OF TRANSIT CONGRESS

Barcelona Conference Achieved Much, Despite Handicaps Such as France's Disposition to Belittle Its Powers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain.—The international conference on transit and communications, held under the auspices of the League of Nations, with the object of devising systems for facilitating better communication of all kinds between the nations and for the assistance of trade and commerce, personal convenience, and international amity, has at last come to an end. It had lasted longer than expected; the work it had to do was more difficult than it had at first been imagined it would be.

The conference has met with many disappointments. It had them at the beginning, when it saw that its ideals were impossible of achievement without considerable modification in the way of making allowances for human weaknesses and cupidities, for international rivalries and jealousies and for the great war contingency which cannot be dismissed from the calculations of idealists; and it had them again near the end, when France was disposed to make light of the resolutions that were reached.

The last business was to elect the consultative and technical commission which will carry on the work of the conference so far as it is practicable and necessary; to sign the conventions, and hold the closing session. The voting for the election of national delegates to the consultative and technical commission was secret, and it resulted that Denmark, Poland, Spain, Brazil, Uruguay, Belgium, Holland, China, Switzerland and Cuba were elected.

Nineteen Nations Sign Pact

The transit convention was signed by Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Denmark, England, India, Spain, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Lithuania, Panama, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay. The convention on the navigable waterways system was signed by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, England, India, Spain, Guatemala, Italy, Panama, Poland and Uruguay. The facultative protocol relative to the extension of that regime to all the navigable ways was signed only by Denmark. The declaration on the rights of the flag and of intermediate states was signed by Uruguay, Greece, Panama, Bolivia, Lithuania, Poland, Bulgaria, Austria, Belgium, Spain, Persia, Denmark, Serbia, Croatia, and Slovakia. The delegates of other nations reserved the right to sign these conventions and declarations later.

Mr. Hanotaux subsequently sent a telegram to King Alfonso in which he said that at the time of the termination of the business of the conference in Barcelona, he instructed him as its president to make to His Majesty an expression of its profound gratitude for the numerous attentions of which it had been the object during its stay in Spain. Under the aegis of the League of Nations an important work had been accomplished, and thanks in the matter were due to the Spanish delegation and to the benevolence of the King. Once more Spain had been an impelling force in great works that were useful to civilization and humanity.

National Viewpoint to Combat

At the end of all Mr. Hanotaux has made a statement on the work of the conference, which he thinks is much more valuable than many people suppose. It was logical, he said, that in the debates concerning the different conventions each delegate should, up to the last possible moment, support strongly his own point of view. Particularly the convention on navigable ways, of the utmost international interest and importance, had necessitated a long discussion before an agreement could be arrived at. The Latin states of America ought to feel fully satisfied, because this convention respected the rights of the river states, which the South American delegates, particularly Mr. Monterroso, the Brazilian representative, and Mr. Alvarez, the Chilean delegate, had supported with great tenacity and competence. Up to almost the last moment of the conference there were some reasons, perhaps, for doubting its success, since the private interests of each nation were in many cases

contradictory, but for himself he never lost his optimism, founded as it was in the good faith of the delegates and in the justice and fraternity which the League of Nations was establishing. The Barcelona conference would signify an important date in the history of the world, now that there had been established for the first time an international transport law, according to whose main system would have to be molded the private agreements which might subsequently be made.

This conference, Mr. Hanotaux went on, had plainly demonstrated the strength of the League of Nations, thanks to which it had been possible to unite in that corner of Europe the representatives of more than forty states, many of them of other continents and the other hemisphere. The assembly had had no precedent, and the single fact of its having been held in itself a success, a triumph resulting from the new state of international feeling, based on equity and reciprocity, which would impede the outbreak of new conflicts. It was evident that various modifications of a practical or theoretical order would have to be introduced into the League of Nations as its development continued, but its existence was a real and positive fact, and, such as it was today, nobody could deny that it was an exceedingly valuable instrument for work and for the approximation of peoples that were far separated.

It was beyond all doubt, the speaker said, that the states that had abstained from being present at the first international conference of communications and transit, like those who were still taking no part in the League of Nations, would at the end come to understand the superior interests of this organization and would decide to attach themselves to it. All the meetings of the conference at Barcelona, including those of even the smallest committees, had been public, and press representatives were admitted to them all. No delegate of any power, great or small, had had a stronger voice in the conference than any other, even as the League of Nations always wished to work in the light of day and in the interests of all, no state having privileges superior to those of any other.

SINN FEIN INDICTMENT OF ULSTER ELECTIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Following the Ulster elections, the press became busy contrasting the methods practiced there with those which characterized the peaceful general elections in 1918, when Sinn Fein carried all before it outside the six-county area.

The Freeman's Journal stated that "wholesale personation, widespread intimidation, violence and assaults on anti-partition electors were the main features of the 'free and unfettered' election in Carsonia. . . . Only those who have lived in Belfast can form anything like an adequate idea of what the (Roman) Catholic electors have endured for their political and religious opinions. . . . All over the city the Unionist offensive of terrorism was launched early in the morning. . . . Assaults on voters and attacks on cars here continued throughout the day." Mr. Savage, Sinn Fein candidate for East Belfast, had to withdraw altogether from the election in consequence, it is stated, of intimidation and terrorism to the voters coming to the stations in that district.

Sinn Fein officially published the history of the organized opposition from the appointment of the special constabulary who, the official statement declared, "have for several months been permitted to carry on a murderous vendetta against their political opponents. They are given a free hand and were made to understand that their first duty was to secure the return of the Unionist candidates. Before the nomination day they had murdered several young men, and had swept hundreds of others into jail without charge or trial, the election organizers and prominent workers being specially selected for arrest and imprisonment. . . .

"Of the 19 Sinn Fein candidates eight were in jail before May 24 and seven others were on the run. . . . After nomination day, May 13, it was hoped that this terrorism might cease. . . . but the campaign and terrorism became more intense after nomination day. . . . This additional point should be noted. Into the custody of these violently partisan special constables the ballot boxes containing the votes are to be placed after the polling, and no representatives of the Nationalist or Sinn Fein will be permitted to be present in the interval before the votes are counted."

The Sinn Fein organ then proceeds to enumerate incidents already reported in the daily press of England and Ireland since May 13. These included the raiding of Sinn Fein electors' houses, the canceling of their motor permits by the military, the holding up of motors carrying election speakers, dismantling of cars, the breaking up of meetings, tearing down of posters, confiscation of election papers, the refusal to liberate the nominated men from prison to conduct their candidature, and other acts of obstruction. Such coercion, it was affirmed, was mostly carried out by special constables and sometimes by the military.

NEW "COMICS" FOR THE MOVIES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Sly grotesques that had an implicit sense of comedy paraded their inky way across a screen of luminous Chinese orange and filled the Criterion Theater, New York, with amazed chuckles recently. Something quite new had come to the motion-picture screen, something of the combined humor of Irvin Cobb and a circus clown, and with the decorative value throughout of a Chinese print. "Tony Sarg's Almanac" the novelty was called, and it immediately raised the question among motion-picture enthusiasts, "Who is this Tony Sarg and how does he do it?"

Those who recalled Tony Sarg's Marionette Theater, and the sensation it had caused on its introduction to Broadway three years ago, had no need to ask who he was. His story had been told dozens of times; the story of an illustrator, who collected marvelously constructed toys as a hobby; who drifted into the study of the ancient marionette theater and finally into experimenting with it as recreation, and who finally achieved one of the big artistic and commercial successes of the theatrical season with his little toy players. But even the people familiar with the delicate mechanism of those marionettes of his were baffled by the amazing creatures he put on the screen. Obviously they were not marionettes, for they were flat, and yet they did not appear to be drawn as screen cartoon comedies are.

When questioned about them, Mr. Sarg explained, "The process is so simple that I am amazed that no one else has used it. I am told that others tried but could not perfect figures such as I used." As he spoke he took from his desk some figures made of black cardboard and started to manipulate one of them. It was made in dozens of tiny pieces, and jointed with small fasteners of brass—the whole less than a foot in height. By an ingenious arrangement the face could be turned either way, and the gestures made as abrupt or as sweeping as wanted.

"Of course, I never should have known how to handle them if it hadn't been for all my experience with the marionettes, but it seems fairly simple to me now," he continued. "By using these figures we need only to change their positions between photographs, which, of course, saves a tremendous amount of labor. One of our pictures represents what under



Chinese shadowgraph dolls from the Brooklyn

the old system of drawing a new picture for each movement would have required 12,000 separate drawings. And in drawings there is usually just movement of one figure—and fairly simple movements, too. But under this arrangement there is movement all through the picture, and each little figure responds in every joint to each movement."

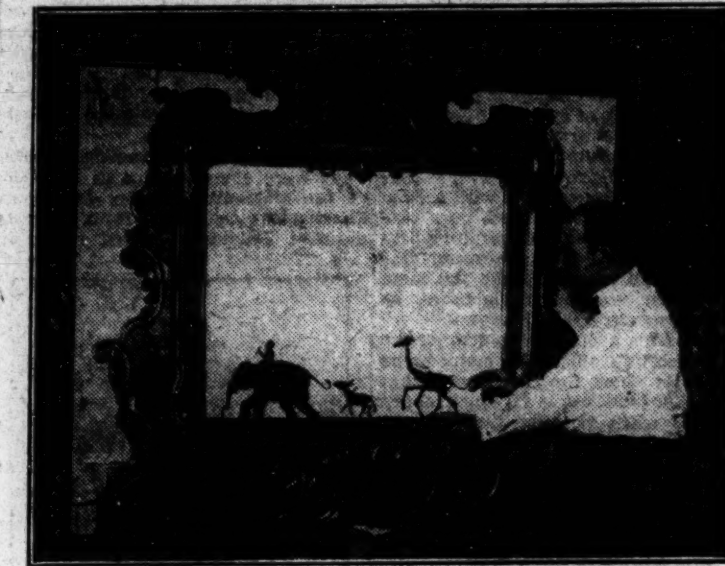
He illustrated as he talked by making one of the figures assume the most ridiculous postures. That is one of the most refreshing things about these new screen people of Tony Sarg's—they have the same aptitude for broad burlesque that their forbears, the marionettes, had.

"Some time ago I became interested in the old Chinese shadowgraphs," Tony Sarg went on. "I found that they had them in China 500 years ago. One French book, 'Ombres Chinoises,' described them, and a book published in Munich just this year, 'Chinesische Schattenpuppen,' tells about them. Brander Matthews describes them, too, in one of his books. The more I read about them the more I wondered that some one hadn't revived them, for they are among the most superbly beautiful things I have ever seen, and their possibilities seem to me almost limitless. I won't attempt to describe them, though; the Brooklyn Museum has loaned me some of the original Chinese shadowgraph dolls, 500 years old, and I will light

up my little theater and show those to you."

While he was getting out the dolls, which are of transparent buffalo hide, brilliantly colored, he briefly sketched the history of the shadowgraphs. They had them in France before the Revolution, in England at about the same time, but the height of their popularity came only about twenty-five years ago, when at the Chat Noir in Paris Henry Riviere arranged special performances of "The Prodigal Son" and other plays with them.

The effect of these figures is indescribable; veiled with a fine curtain, they present a rhythmic, ephemeral picture of such searching beauty that there is nothing else being presented on the stage today with which they can be compared. No wonder that even with the fresh triumphs of his



Tony Sarg experimenting with some of the animals from his "Almanac" in his miniature theater

"Almanac" Tony Sarg has turned to the recreation of the Chinese shadowgraphs. He will present them early in the coming season in "The Fable of the Willow Plate," with a special musical score arranged by Dr. Hugo Riesenfeld. His dolls will be made from a composition which he has worked out, and will be larger than the original ones. It will be necessary for him to train people to manipulate them just as he did for his Marionette Theater.

"These, too, were only a hobby at first," Mr. Sarg said. "But now I feel that it will be a great privilege to revive this ancient art of the theater."



Chinese shadowgraph dolls from the Brooklyn

It is by turning back to the wonderful treasures of olden times that we find the inspiration for much that is best in artistic work of all kinds, and I cannot but feel that motion pictures can profit much from a study of their earliest roots."

GIFTS TO SING SING PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Eastern News Office

OSNING, New York.—The silver trophy cup donated by Sir Thomas Lipton to the prisoners at Sing Sing has been formally presented to them by Leon C. Weinstock, vice-president of the State Prison Commission, who also announced the establishment by the yachtman of an endowment fund to distribute a sum of money each year to members of the inmate team winning the cup, this money to be sent home to their families.



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REAL OBJECTS OF COAL MINERS' STRIKE

Duke of Northumberland Calls Strike an Alien Revolutionary Conspiracy and Appeals for Cooperation to Defeat It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the opinion of the Duke of Northumberland, the real origin and purpose of the miners' strike remains a sealed book to the average Englishman. In endeavoring to put before the British public the



Tony Sarg experimenting with some of the animals from his "Almanac" in his miniature theater

real significance of this prolonged and disastrous strike, the Duke made a statement on the revolutionary aspect of the miners' strike to a large number of members of Parliament at a meeting at the House of Commons. In this statement he claimed that a great effort is being made to create a revolutionary atmosphere in Great Britain through the agency of the executive of the Miners' Federation, assisted by the Communist organizations and the so-called moderate element of the Labor movement, all this being a part of a great conspiracy against the British Empire. The Duke appeals very earnestly for cooperation and support in organizing the common sense and patriotism of all that remains sound in the nation to fight and defeat this alien conspiracy.

The miners' executive, he says, has for a long time been little more than an international revolutionary agency, and a resolution adopted in August, 1914, by the International Miners' Federation "declining to encourage or in any way countenance the policy of active intervention by this country in the present European conflict. . . . Further, that as the International Miners' Congress has adopted a resolution condemning the war. . . we think the present moment opportune for the miners of Europe to make an endeavor to force their view upon the governments," affords a clue to the policy adopted by the miners' executive during the war.

Pro-German Campaign

The Duke points out that from the moment of the outbreak of war, the miners' executive conducted an openly pro-German campaign, and on August 1, 1914, Mr. Smillie, the president, said he hoped it would be possible by a cessation of work all over Europe to stop the war, and on August 20 deprecated any expression of hostility against Germany. In 1915 they opposed the introduction of compulsory military service and during the last years of the war resisted every measure taken by the government for the prosecution of the war.

When the Russian revolution broke out, great efforts were made by the

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executive to bring about revolution in England and so end the war. Many revolutionary meetings were held all over the country, followed by the notorious Leeds Conference on June 3, 1917, which marked the definite secession of the miners' executive from authorized trades unionism, and a resolution was passed calling on the workers to organize workers' and soldiers' councils "in order to end war and to overthrow the existing social order."

Efforts were now also made to gain a closer alliance with the Russian Bolsheviks, and after the collapse of Germany, a persistent attempt was made to bring about a revolution directly after the armistice before the country had recovered from the effects of the war. The miners' executive was also at this time working with John Maclean, the Bolshevik Consul and Lenin's accredited agent in Glasgow.

The international character of the movement may be noted, for the Clyde revolutionaries are, the Duke affirms, the main connection with the International Workers of the World, and especially the Chicago Bolshevik group, affiliated to the Third International. It would appear, therefore, that in 1919 the revolutionary movements in England, Ireland, and America were all closely coordinated, were receiving instructions from Moscow, and the miners' executive was cooperating with them and was the main weapon in their hands. Plans were laid by the revolutionaries for a general strike in which the mines as much as in Wales, engineering in Sheffield, and shipbuilding on the Clyde were to be brought to a standstill, while the revolutionaries in London were to organize a rising there and mobilize the foreign element in the East End for the purpose. The great coup, however, was to be the Triple Alliance strike, which Mr. Smillie was to bring about.

Mr. Lenine's View

It would also seem that Mr. Lenine regarded the Triple Alliance and especially the miners' executive as a formidable weapon for creating revolution in Great Britain. He presented Mr. Williams of the transport workers with a medal on his visit to him in 1919, and evidently placed much reliance on the miners' executive now as General Ludendorff did during the war. Extracts from General Ludendorff's memorandum of January 14, 1918, show that he was fully alive to the importance of stirring up dissension on the English home front and the necessity of intensifying the revolutionary currents among the English working masses to gain his ends, and the events of the past eight or nine months prove that the miners' executive is in as close touch with Britain's foreign enemies now as during the war. The strike of last autumn enabled the conspirators to get rid of such men, as they could not trust them in an emergency, and moderates like Mr. Brace and Vernon Harcourt were compelled to retire.

Within Reach of Success

The most favorable time for their purpose was taken to be when the economic situation necessitated a reduction in wages and the Triple Alliance strike came within an ace of success. From a statement published in

the press of the United States it would seem that details were at hand proving the connection between the Krassin mission and the miners' executive, and that at a conference of the Triple Alliance, the miners assured their colleagues that there was no reason to apprehend lack of funds as the British workmen had friends able to prove their friendship at a critical moment.

The Duke of Northumberland feels that the public has been lulled into a false sense of security by the collapse of the Triple Alliance strike, and that the miners' executive believes that victory is assured if they hold out a few weeks longer. The government has told the nation that the strike has a political aspect, but the Duke states it is necessary to tell the public more than this; it must be told that the members of the miners' executive are merely the agents of Britain's foreign enemies, who are trying to starve the country into submission in the same way as they tried by submarine warfare during the war. The executive of one of the greatest federations of labor in Great Britain, the Duke declares, has been captured by foreign enemies and is working for the destruction of the British Empire. Even if this strike collapses without attaining its end, he considers the attempt will be renewed at the earliest possible moment.

GRADING AND POOLING COAL IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—A summary of the report of the coal commission recently appointed by the government to inquire into the question of grading and pooling of South African coal for export and bunkering, and other matters connected with the coal trade, has been furnished by the Department of Mines and Industries. The summary in substance is as follows:

The grading of coal for export and for bunkers will enhance the reputation and value of South African coal, and be of benefit to the industry. One or more grading committees should be established to classify the coals into their respective grades, to have an efficient staff for inspecting, sampling and determining the value of the coals, to issue certificates for the coal, and to have the power to prohibit the export of coal which is dangerous to property owing to its liability of spontaneous ignition. The cost of grading should be borne by the collieries in proportion to the tonnage shipped by each.

The present method of handling Natal shipment coal at the port is not in the best interests of the collieries, the overseas buyer, ship owner, or the railways and harbors. A pooling system would result in an improvement and would be beneficial to the coal industry in several other respects, such as the stabilization of prices, greater regularity of output and greater efficiency of labor at the collieries. Any scheme of enforced pooling would be detrimental to the coal industry, but this is not the case with voluntary pooling, which is desirable in the interests of all concerned.

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AIR LEGISLATION IN BRITAIN DEMANDED

Present Restrictions Believed Inadequate to Cope With Menace Resulting From a Greatly Increased Air Traffic

By special aeronautical correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In aeronautical circles it is not popular to suggest more particular restrictions and regulations on flying than already exist; yet in the public interest, and in the interest of pilots also, this may be necessary. Not long ago there was an occurrence in which four persons were killed, and whatever the finding of the court of inquiry may have been, so far as is known it was never published—the circumstances point to a gap in the regulations that ought to be filled in.

On the occasion in question the machine left the aerodrome in a straight line, clearing the obstacles just outside by a very narrow margin. What then occurred is not precisely known, but it is no secret that the Air Ministry rather indefinitely attributed error to the pilot, who ought not to have left the aerodrome before attaining sufficient altitude.

So far as the service flying of that particular type of machine is concerned, it now takes place from another and a larger field, which is very satisfactory, although there is no reason to connect the change with the incident referred to. But apart from that, it suggests that far too much is left to the discretion of pilots. It is all very well to criticize pilots for "taking off" with too narrow a margin; but unless legislation be provided pilots will, on occasion, take risks. The history of the railway teems with cases in which drivers must be protected against themselves; and aviation is certain to be in much the same case.

Educative Restrictions

Surely an air ministry, or whatever the governing authority may be in any country, should make a new rule to the effect that a pilot must not leave the precincts of an aerodrome until his machine has reached a certain altitude. Many years of experience convince the present writer that such a rule would have a most beneficial effect. It would have prevented a considerable proportion of accidents in the past, and is no less likely to prove necessary in the future. It would constitute a check on aircraft constructors and on air-line managers, and would have an educative effect upon pilots.

Then again, in themselves, the machines are not perfect. Also the size of an aerodrome is extremely important, and it depends upon the type of machine being operated. Thus, a big multi-engine aeroplane, or any heavy high-powered one, needs a larger field than small, light craft. These matters should not be left to the pilot, who is apt to take things as he finds them. He often takes risks with impunity; but these risks should not be artificially provided for him.

There is more restriction of flying and inspection of aeroplanes in Great Britain than in any other country; and certainly the result, on the whole, has been good. Naturally, there are many who chafe under the restrictions, but one would suggest that while the nature of restrictions and the method of enforcing them may be reasonable matters for discussion, it is unreasonable to question the purpose of regulations having in view the safety of the public, and based upon mechanical facts.

Landing Grounds Considered

The French people are far less legislated than the British, and the contrast occasions a good deal of grumbling on this side of the Channel. In spite of that, however, extended legislation wisely framed would make for economy; and unless the state provides the legislation there is always a tendency toward lowering the standard. Thus, for merely financial reasons, it would be advisable in a country like England to have landing grounds at intervals of no more than fifteen miles.

It would also be advisable to provide that no single-engine machine should cover in one flight more than 150 or at most 200 miles, a system of relays making longer laps unnecessary; but in a somewhat limited industry, in which no great immediate profit can be expected, it takes exceptionally courageous organizers and capitalists to take the long view all the while neighbors and rivals are content to keep within the letter of regulations.

An enlightened Air Ministry, however, which, since it pays subsidies, is entitled, like the man who pays the fiddler, to "call the tune," might beneficially make certain rules in this direction. Already the British Air Ministry compels the overhauling of aero-engines after a certain period of running, which varies according to type. So the need for regulations is seemingly recognized.

Air Smuggling Inconsiderable

This question is very much more important than anti-air smuggling regulations. The present amount of smuggling by air must be very small indeed; yet for Great Britain there is a vast organization to prevent it. Judging from other means of transport it is impossible altogether to prevent smuggling, which goes on by motor-car, and also under the noses of the Dover and Calais customs officials. The French Government apparently realizes this, and sees things in their true perspective.

At any rate, the government has just

made a big extension of the coast line open to incoming aircraft from the north, so that instead of the few miles from Etaples to Boulogne, the airman may come in anywhere between Etaples and the Belgian frontier. The extension will not, it is expected, lead to abuses. Any aeroplane that does not pass right across France must land somewhere, and its landing cannot be hidden. If it does not go to an appointed aerodrome it is immediately suspected, and local police can take the necessary measures. And, whether it fly by day or by night, its passage over the coast is certain to be observed and noted. This extension of the aerial road into France is, therefore, a wise one.

On the other hand, mere technical regulations aiming at safety and at the education of pilots, manufacturers, and air-line organizers are well worth discussing. They belong to the essentials, and should be cultivated at the expense of nonessentials, which at present take up too much of the time of officials and exasperate everybody besides.

The French people seem to be on the right lines, as they have so often been in the past, since their obvious determination to encourage civil at the cost of military aviation, and to do this in a broad, perhaps to some people a seeming slap-dash way, demonstrated.

GREATER POLITICAL HARMONY FOR INDIA

Officials and Elected Politicians Will, It Is Assumed, Work Together Well Under the Country's New Constitution

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India.—It has long been one of the chief complaints of the Indian intelligentsia, and particularly of the journalists, that the press is not a free agency. It is controlled by a series of acts and regulations, some of them of very old date. The more recent of these acts place shackles on the discretion of every editor which are both galling and humiliating. Here again the government showed in the first session of the Indian Legislature its readiness to take up the whole question ab initio, to explore every aspect of it, and to be guided in framing a new policy by the recommendations of a special parliamentary committee set up by a resolution of the legislative assembly.

Another subject of acute controversy in India is that of the army. It was fortunate that, just when the reforms were being introduced, a committee was appointed in England with Lord Escher as chairman, under the name of the Army in India Committee, to deal with this subject. Problems had arisen during the war which could not be solved immediately, and there were many questions regarding the place occupied in the field of imperial defense by the Indian Army, which the committee was appointed to settle.

Membership Unpopular

It was unfortunate for this committee that it contained among its members one, if not two, men whose names were anathema to Indian popular opinion. The committee, therefore, started in an atmosphere of Indian prejudice, and its method of proceedings did nothing to remove the ill feeling. It took very little genuine evidence, but evolved its conclusions out of a series of military conversations with generals and high officials and other experts.

The moment the legislative assembly came into being its members were vulnerable in their criticism of this committee. The attack came from all sides, from Moderate and Extremist alike. Eventually the assembly appointed a committee of its own to examine the Escher report. After half a dozen sittings, in which the committee did not claim to have examined the more technical side of military administration, it produced 15 resolutions embodying the prevailing Indian opinion regarding: (a) India's position in the defense of the Empire; (b) the essential duties of the army in India; (c) the relation between the Viceroy, as civil head of the army, and the War Office in London as representing the British Army proper; (d) the urgency of introducing a larger number of Indians into the regimental cadres; and (e) a whole series of related questions dealing with the different arms of the service, rates of pay, and so on.

Not Accepted in Entirety

The government could not, of course, accept these resolutions entirely, but it indicated broadly how much it welcomed the debate because this would enable it to place before the Secretary of State in London a reasoned statement of the Indian attitude on this vital question, and, further, because in the controversy raised both in England and in India over the Escher report, the Government of India was glad to have the strong backing of the legislative assembly in upholding the autonomous rights of the Indian Army.

The recital of the various points raised in this and a previous dispatch will suffice to indicate the temper in which the Government of India has approached the new Legislature, and ought to justify the assumption that the official and the elected politician will be able to work together in greater harmony than was expected. Without taking an over- sanguine view of the prospect at present prevailing in India, it may confidently be said that "well begun is half done."

JUGO-SLAVS' TRADE POLICY RESTRICTIVE

Extreme Legislation Turned Foreign Business Away in 1920, Neutralizing Country's Resources and Creating Deficit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Jugo-Slavia's foreign trade in 1920 shows a balance on the wrong side of 1,500,000,000 dinars, whereas a country with such a rich soil ought to be able not only to pay for all its imports through its exports, but should even have a considerable surplus. Naturally this state of affairs must be altered, but it will probably be some years before normal conditions can be reestablished.

A mistaken commercial policy is one of the chief reasons for this deficit in Jugo-Slavia's trade balance. Only a few months ago the government began to realize that it was entirely wrong to try to prevent the export of grain, meat, and cattle, but that, on the contrary, everything should be done to promote these exports. Instead, however, the export policy always wavered between two extremes—absolute free trade or the strict prohibition of exports. The exporters were further harassed by a series of orders and regulations contradicting one another and rendering the transaction of foreign business almost impossible. In addition came the idea of imposing export duties, which caused great injury to the whole country. As a consequence of all these measures, Jugo-Slavian wares were rendered much dearer abroad and could not compete with goods coming from America and other countries. Even Austria, the largest buyer of Jugo-Slavian farm products, was forced to restrict her purchases.

Traffic Conditions Poor

Miserable traffic conditions have also severely affected foreign trade. The Jugo-Slav railway system, especially the single-track main line, Marburg-Agram-Belgrade, is absolutely incapable of furnishing adequate transportation for the immense quantities of freight which are waiting to be carried. It is quite impossible to bring goods out of the Banat or Bosnia to a frontier station in a reasonable time. Light perishable freight must be carried by river, and although the Danube traffic has been somewhat improved, the shortage of vessels renders this means of transportation very insufficient. Then, too, river rates are as high as—and in some classes of freight, even higher than—the railway tariffs.

The value of the imports into Jugo-Slavia in 1920 aggregated 3,488,000 dinars, a deficit of 264 per cent. In quantity, the picture is reversed; imports being about 500 tons and exports 1000 tons. This is due to the fact that the exports consisted entirely of bulky articles, whilst imports were made up of industrial wares and articles of luxury, mostly light in weight. In exports, there was a considerable increase in forest and wood products, which formed 30 per cent of the whole Jugo-Slavian exports, whilst in the former kingdom of Serbia the proportion of these was only 2 per cent. In imports, the greatest increase was in textiles, 1,255,000 dinars, compared with 1,156,000 dinars in 1919.

Italy Furnished Most Imports

Italy, Austria and Germany were the principal countries engaged in trade with Jugo-Slavia. In imports, Italy was easily in the lead, furnishing 34.5 per cent of the total. Austria came next with 22 per cent. Czechoslovakia was third and Germany only seventh, coming behind France, Great Britain and Greece. The imports from the neighboring countries of Hungary and Bulgaria were quite insignificant, which is probably explained by the strained political situation. In exports, Austria took the first place with 43 per cent; then came Italy with 27 per cent, and Germany was third with 8 per cent. Austria's high percentage proves that this country is undoubtedly the principal customer of Jugo-Slavia, and that it presumably imported large quantities of grain, meat and cattle, besides certain articles

which she lacked at home, such as building lumber, tanning extracts, and dry distilled products.

Italy was the chief market for Jugo-Slavian lumber, whilst Germany's imports were restricted entirely to agricultural products. The exports to Italy fell off considerably in the past few months, owing to the stagnation in the lumber market. The political tension between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, which was somewhat relieved by the Treaty of Rapallo, also tended to restrict the commercial intercourse with Italy. It is anticipated that traffic will become much more lively if the port of Fiume is soon opened and the commercial treaty with Italy, foreshadowed in the Treaty of Rapallo, is completed. The delegates of the Jugo-Slavian Government, for the carrying out of these negotiations, have already been nominated. The sea traffic may also be revived, although the Jugo-Slavian mercantile marine can take no great part in this as it lacks the necessary vessels and also has no adequate administrative organization. The government is trying to improve the situation by forming a syndicate of shipping companies and dock owners for founding a special commercial navy.

In view of the strenuous efforts made by the government, there is every reason to believe that the trade balance for 1921 will show a great improvement over last year.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The British administration in India has always been progressive in introducing irrigation schemes. Details have now come to hand of giant irrigation projects in the Punjab which an agreement with the states of Bahawalpur and Bikaner has now made possible. Millions of acres of waste lands will be fertilized. The principal scheme is known as the Sutlej Valley project, which provides for four weirs, while provision is made in the design of the weirs for taking a canal from them to irrigate 1,250,000 acres of the province of Sind on the left bank of the river Indus.

The total gross area within irrigation limits, excluding Sind, amounts to 9,192,067 acres, while the total area of the irrigation adopted for the basis of the revenue estimate, which will probably be largely exceeded, is 5,107,531 acres. The annual value of the crops to be raised at a conservative estimate will be more than double the capital outlay. The total capital outlay involved is:

MASONS DO HONOR TO SCOTTISH PEER

Earl of Eglinton and Winton, Scottish Grand Master Mason, Feted by Ayrshire Brethren

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Grand Master Mason of Scotland, the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, is also the provincial grand master of Ayrshire, and so, perhaps, it was only natural that his Ayrshire brethren should seek to do him honor on his recent exaltation. A special meeting of the provincial grand lodge, was accordingly called a day or two since for the purpose of making him a presentation. This took the form of an illuminated address, inclosed in a silver casket, which was presented on behalf of the brethren by Col. H. R. Wallace, convener of the county. After congratulating him upon his election and installation, the address proceeded: "As substitute, deputy, and provincial grand master of Ayrshire, we have watched with much satisfaction your never-failing care and solicitude for the welfare and status of the craft."

After a further reference to the ability with which he had discharged his duties, it proceeded: "As Ayrshire Freemasons we recall with interest and with grateful remembrance the ancient connection between the house of Eglinton and Freemasonry in this Province, and the many and great services rendered to the craft by members of your illustrious family; conspicuously by Alexander, eighth earl, grand deacon, 1674-76; by Alexander, tenth earl, grand master of Mother Kilwinning, 1742-52, 1755-61, and in 1758, who was also grand master of Scotland in 1750; and by Archibald, eleventh earl, who from 1771 to 1796 was grand master of mother lodge, and who in consequence of his generosity thereto was elected grand master for life. We believe this record to be unique in the history of Freemasonry, and we rejoice that it has been renewed in your person, with every prospect of that long continuance which is the desire and hope of your brethren in Ayrshire."

GREAT IRRIGATION SCHEME IN PUNJAB

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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	Ruppes	Per Cent Return
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Bikaner	2,01,21,121	33.6
British territory	6,00,91,551	35.9
	14,20,37,007	38.7

The Sutlej dam project provides for the extension of irrigation in the tract between the Sutlej and Jumna. This scheme has been worked out in complete detail by the Punjab Government, but has not yet been submitted to the Government of India, as its construction depends on the satisfactory settlement of the Sutlej Valley project, yet a third scheme, known as the Haveli project, has been contemplated, but time has necessitated several revisions. The latest news, however, is that the last serious obstacle to the execution of the scheme has been eliminated.

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CAUSE OF DEPRESSION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Cables have been received from John Storey, the State Premier, stating that his mission has been very successful and that the miners' strike in Britain has hastened his return. His chief object was to arrange for the renewal of a loan which is about to mature, and also, if possible, to obtain an immediate loan for developmental works.

At the recent conference of the Australian Labor Party, Mr. Dooley, the acting Premier, replying to adverse criticism of the long recess, in view of the spread of unemployment and other critical matters, said that the blame rested with Sir George Fuller, the leader of the Opposition, who when he was asked by Mr. Storey for a "pair," during the absence of the latter in England, refused the concession, contrary to custom. Sir George now states that, in view of the altered circumstances of the state, he is quite willing to pair with the Premier. The significance of the incident is in the fact that parties are so evenly balanced that the loss of a single vote might necessitate the Labor Government's resignation.

Motion to Convene at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—At a meeting of the Nationalist (Opposition) Party of the state, it was decided to request Mr. Dooley, the acting Premier, to convene Parliament immediately, in view of the condition of the state finances and the prevalent depression and unemployment. Sir George Fuller, who presided, stated that he had offered to pair with the absent Premier, Mr. Storey, so that the government would not be short of a vote.

TURKISH PLOT IN ALBANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ATHENS, Greece.—Recent reports which have been received from Albania announce the arrival there recently of about 100 officers of the Turkish Nationalist organization, who are said to be encouraging and exciting the Albanians against the Greeks. Photographs of Mustafa Kemal and Nicholas Lenine are being distributed, bearing the inscription, "The Saviors of Albania." In the Nationalist Congress at Elbasan, Sella-hedin Bey, the Kemalite envoy and organizer of the Albanian Army, promised the help of the Moscow and Angora governments.

DISARMAMENT TALK AS PUBLIC SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURNDALE, Massachusetts.—Pledging his aid to assist the cause of agreement among the powers for reduction of armaments, Robert Luce, United States Representative from Massachusetts, in a letter to the Rev. Edward P. Dow, declared that it is "a genuine public service" to help in building up public opinion to an appreciation of the importance of this issue. Mr. Luce asserted in the letter that he is "hopeful that public opinion can be aroused to such a degree that this government will feel itself compelled to take prompt action for a conference with the other powers looking to disarmament."

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WARNING OF SOFT COAL SHORTAGE

Senator Frelinghuysen Urges Immediate Action by Congress and Starts Campaign for Federal Control of Coal Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Warning that another serious soft coal shortage threatens to tie up the wheels of industry next winter unless Congress takes immediate steps to remedy existing mining, transportation and marketing conditions, was given in the Senate yesterday by Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey.

With the statement that the nation's production of bituminous coal on June 1 was approximately 51,000,000 tons behind last year's output, Senator Frelinghuysen opened debate on his seasonal coal bill, the first number on his legislative program designed as an entering wedge for governmental control of the industry.

The progressive element in the Senate, bent upon pressing their campaign for the regulation of those businesses on which the people depend for the necessities, will get behind the Frelinghuysen bill with all their support.

Opening Gun in Coal Battle
Senator Frelinghuysen's remarks served as the opening gun in a battle that will be long carried out between the forces seeking to have the government direct the production, transportation and marketing of such necessities as coal, food and clothing, and those leaders of the conservative element who are fighting for "less government in business."

The agricultural bloc in Congress is among the most powerful factions lined up in support of the Frelinghuysen bill. They see in that measure an excellent argument for applying the adjustment of seasonal rates on coal to other products, an entering wedge for a readjustment of all freight rates.

Consideration of the Frelinghuysen bill was delayed for several hours during the afternoon by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, who gained the floor to prepare a prepared speech in support of the recognition of Ireland, so the real bedrock of discussion will not be reached until today.

Senator Frelinghuysen paved the way for a "clever understanding" of his measure by causing the Senate walls to be plastered with charts prepared by the United States Geological Survey, showing the latest available statistics bearing on the coal industry.

Cause of Decreased Production
Quoting official reports of the Geological Survey, Senator Frelinghuysen declared that "undoubtedly the primary cause for the great decrease in production of bituminous coal this year is the prevailing business depression, which has curtailed the consumption of coal, but a contributing cause for which is the feeling entertained by consumers that mine prices and freight rates may come down."

"During the first months of the present year bituminous coal production decreased faster than consumption, and consumers were forced to draw heavily on their reserve stocks," Senator Frelinghuysen declared, again using the Geological Survey reports as his authority.

"Up to April 1, when a canvass showed the bituminous stocks to be \$7,000,000 tons, the draft on storage had not gone far enough to lower the reserve below the danger point. Since then, however, stocks have been still further depleted—how much is not known."

"Production at the present time is running around 5,000,000 tons a week, perhaps enough to meet current consumption, certainly not enough to put bituminous coal in store for next winter's supply. What will be the total requirements for the present year remains to be seen. Compared with 1918, the present year was 68,000,000 tons behind on June 1, and 51,000,000 tons behind last year's output."

The Anthracite Situation
Senator Frelinghuysen then turned his attention to the anthracite situation. The Geological Survey, he declared, had stated that while the soft coal mines have been running barely two days a week, the anthracite coal mines have been going nearly all the time.

"Anthracite production is practically stationary at 50,000,000 net tons a year," he said. "There is only a slight seasonal decline in output, the number of working days lost is small and so far as production and transportation is concerned, the anthracite industry is stable."

It is expected that the most important phase of the coal regulation fight will center on the proposal to continue the published statements of the Department of Commerce, relative to the production, transportation rates, consumption and the prices of coal, wholesale and retail. This is information which the so-called coal "barons" are attempting to smother, and which Senator Frelinghuysen, in one of his measures, seeks to send broadcast. Thus far the coal dealers have been successful in keeping these daily and monthly reports from the public.

FOREIGN BORN WOMEN HELPED AT BALTIMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The Americanization committee of the Women's Civic League of this city brought its educational program to a close for the season last Saturday, when it entertained more than 200 foreign-born

women on a boat ride down Chesapeake Bay. Dr. Ella Lonn, professor of history at Goucher College, is chairman of this committee, which was organized about a year ago for the purpose of helping foreign-born women living in the community, and of establishing a better understanding between these women and their American-born neighbors. During the season classes have been held in English, home economics and American history.

MEXICAN OIL TAX ORDER PROTESTED

Representatives of American Companies Appeal to State Department in Washington for Relief From Recent Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of the leading oil companies doing business in Mexico, conferred with the Secretary of State yesterday relative to the proposed taxes by the Mexican Government, which they declare to be unconstitutional and confiscatory.

The Secretary of State assured the delegation that this government would take what precautions it could to protect American citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, but pointed out that it was impossible to interfere with the acts of the Mexican Government in the due exercise of its powers, unless it could be proved that American citizens were being subjected to unjust discrimination.

Ever since the recent action of President Obregon in increasing the tax on foreign oil companies, there has been an effort on behalf of the oil operators in Mexico to enlist the protection of the American Government. Among those who called at the State Department yesterday were E. L. Doherty, president of the Mexican Petroleum Company; F. R. Kellogg, general counsel of the Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico; and Guy Stevens, director of the association. They presented to the Secretary of State a memorandum reviewing the history of taxation of oil by Mexico since its discovery until the present time. There are two taxes soon to go into effect, one of 10 per cent ad valorem, and the other a heavier special tax, to be levied July 1, but not to be collected until later.

Brief is Asked For

The Secretary of State recommended that the applicants submit a brief to the department and one to the Mexican Government. The merits of their case will then be weighed, and the government will decide what action can be taken. This government is especially reluctant to take any action in interfering with the affairs of the Mexican Government, because of the fact that an effort is under way to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with the Obregon Government.

The delegation of oil representatives called attention to the note sent to Mexico by the State Department in 1918, in which it was said that ordinarily the United States would not presume to express its opinion concerning taxes levied by another government, but it would do so if taxes were laid which amounted to confiscation. The oil operators contended that the proposed taxes would amount to confiscation. The burden, they said, was unjust and unfair and calculated to drive Americans from the field and reduce production.

There has been a great deal of smoke in regard to the Mexican oil production recently, and the government is endeavoring to find out where the fire was that served as its source. The question has been asked openly, and an answer sought quietly along several lines, as to the cause of the recent bear raid on the Pan-American and Mexican petroleum interests.

Misconception Traced

While a confidential report by an expert of the Shipping Board was being used as an adverse factor against these companies, a sentence that changed the entire character of the report was suppressed for several days. This was to the effect that "the potential oil supply production of Mexico is almost unlimited." It was only after, on the strength of the statements regarding failure of wells and salt water in the wells, many thousands of shares of the stock had been sold, that it came out that the favorable section in the report had not been given publicity, while the unfavorable parts had been widely circulated.

As a matter of fact, figures available show that at the present rate of production, more oil will be produced in 1921 in Mexico than in any previous year.

As a result of the representations to the State Department and of the part taken by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the publication of the special confidential report of the Shipping Board expert through the House Committee, there is likely to be a careful review of the entire Mexican oil question and its American connections before the State Department takes any decisive step. At present, it was said yesterday, the department is simply waiting for the representatives of the American interests in Mexico to submit their brief.

RAIL LINES ABANDONED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Motor vehicle competition is given as the cause for the abandonment by the Ocean Shore Railroad of its lines in California, extending from San Francisco to Tunitas Glen, and from Santa Cruz to Swanton. Authority for abandoning the road was granted yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Lumbering and agricultural territory was served by the road.

SIMS CHAMPIONS PREPARE WELCOME

Friends of Returning Naval Officer Defend His Stand in Opposition to England's Foes—His Enemies Also Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Those endorsing, as well as those opposing, the remarks which called Rear Admiral W. S. Sims home are having a busy time preparing to receive him when he arrives on the Olympic tomorrow. His many friends are arranging to go down the harbor and give him proper greeting; while the Sinn Fein sympathizers say they intend to welcome him with an ironic reception at the pier.

Whatever happens when the Rear Admiral arrives, evidence increases to show that there is a great outpouring of public sentiment in his favor. And this despite the claims of the Sinn Fein sympathetic organization here that his London speech brought 10,000 new members to it.

Charles Stuart Davison, mentioned with Cassatt Whitney as among those arranging to receive Admiral Sims cordially, points out that in the case of any infraction of naval discipline by any distinguished officer there are three things which should concur and become apparent as being existent in the subsequent progress of the matter, lest criticism arise. These, he says, are:

"There should be an affirmative showing of personal consideration for the individual—possibly to an extent which under other circumstances should appear to be unduly emphasized."

"There should be a demonstrative establishment of an undebatable and unequivocal infraction of express naval regulation or recognized naval discipline."

"There should be an affirmative recognition of any provocative or extenuating cause."

"Only with those points covered will the judgment of time or of history sustain disciplinary action."

A Pastor's Proposal

Proposing that the Secretary of the Navy be retired, if anyone is to be dismissed, the Rev. Harry Knight Miller told his congregation in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, that "the Sinn Fein sympathizers were obnoxious hyphenates, who upon every street corner vent their spleen against our ally, Great Britain, and seek to embroil us in a war which would mean the bankruptcy of civilization, the death of 10,000,000, and the costs of hundreds of billions," and "all that a group of ignorant fanatics might set up a government in the south of Ireland that would make Ireland the storm center of the world, the base of future devastating wars, and a crown of thorns upon the brow of the civilized world."

He added that the Sinn Fein are enemies of America "because they would sacrifice our men and our wealth in a war which would mean our ruin as well as that of Britain."

"Is Secretary Denby amazed," said the Rev. Mr. Miller, "that some one in governmental circles dares follow the example of Theodore Roosevelt and shame the effete, cowardly politicians who, while yelling 'America first,' put America last and are afraid to rebuke the pestiferous traitors who bawl out their illiterate and vicious treason? Is he amazed that an officer of the navy seeks to avert the most disastrous war of history by assuring a friendly nation that the insane howling mobs who trample upon the flag, break up meetings and send black hand threats do not represent the sober judgment of America?"

Courage Commendable

"If any retiring is to be done, I nominate Secretary Denby for that honor. I thank God that one man has the courage of his convictions to speak out the sentiment of 75 per cent of the people of America in opposition to the 25 per cent who have done all the speaking and made all the noise."

While the number of people who

wish to take part in a real reception for the Rear Admiral is increasing, unanimity is lacking among the Sinn Fein sympathizers as to the ironic program. For instance, the plan to present resolutions thanking him for having aided the Sinn Fein cause smacks too much of a "gallery stunt," according to the head of the New Jersey section of the Sinn Fein sympathetic organization.

Unless the government takes Admiral Sims off the Olympic on some naval vessel and lands him at a point not announced, the prospect is that he will be welcomed so vociferously by his friends that the fly in the ointment will not bother him much.

To Land Without Escort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There has been rumors that certain organized Irish sympathizers were to make it a point to meet Rear Admiral W. S. Sims on his arrival in New York tomorrow and seek to place him in an embarrassing position by making prearranged addresses. Because of this report, the Secretary of the Navy was asked yesterday if he contemplated sending a boat down the bay to take the Rear Admiral off the Olympic at quarantine. He replied that he did not intend to take any such action, since it is inconceivable that any member of the United States Navy, whether admiral or bluejacket, should not be able to land at any American port without being insulted.

DROP IN PRICES IN MAY AND PAST YEAR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Labor figures a decline of 4.8 per cent in retail cost of food to the average family in May, compared with April. For the year ended May 15, 1921, the decrease in all articles of foods combined was 33 per cent.

The level of wholesale prices was only slightly lower in May than in April. The weighted index number dropped from 154 to 151, or nearly 2 per cent. The May figure is 44 per cent below the peak in May, 1920.

Farm products reacted from the low level in April, rising from 115 to 117, a gain of 1 1/2 per cent. Metals and metal products showed no change. In all other groups decreases from April took place. Food products as a whole showed the largest decrease, at nearly 5 1/2 per cent. House furnishings goods followed with a drop of nearly 4 1/2 per cent. Cloths and clothing were 2 1/2 per cent lower, and fuel and lighting materials about 2 1/2 per cent lower.

Comparing May with a year ago, farm products declined 52 per cent, foodstuffs, composed largely of manufactured articles, declined 53 1/2 per cent.

BALTIMORE GIRL SCOUTS TO OPEN CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The Girl Scout organization of this city, which has two leaders in training at the National Girl Scout Training Camp at Still Pond, Massachusetts, will open a camp near Loch Raven, July 1. Miss Marguerite Klein, director for Baltimore, plans to accommodate 100 girls at a time during the season, and the program which she has prepared follows that of the national camp. The activities will include swimming, woodcraft, hiking, map and route making, drills and signaling. The girls will live in tents. There is a 16-room house at the camp, which will be used for offices, reading and rest rooms.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT PLANS UNCERTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Unless this city is available for the 1921 encampment of the G. A. R., it is not likely the encampment will be held, according to announcement from the G. A. R. national headquarters. Denver is the only city from which suggestions have come as to the entertainment of the veterans. Railroad fares are said to have made it impossible for the organization to consider that city. The encampment is usually held in September. It was held last year in this city.

Tub Frocks For Summer Days \$15.00

Beautiful checked gingham, dotted Swisses, figured and plain voiles. Daintiness of style, ranging from simple tailored models with narrow leather belts to the frilliest frocks one can desire, with organdy flounces, flying panels, tufts of self or contrasting material, embroidered motifs, picoté frills and yards and yards of lace.

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PLAN PROPOSED FOR GAS REVENUE

Service Charge to All Consumers and Graduated Charges Per Unit Consumed Favored by Merchants' Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The just and reasonable revenues which the Public Service Commission Law prescribes for gas companies should be derived, according to the Merchants' Association, from an equitable monthly service charge to be imposed upon all consumers and from graduated charges per unit of gas consumed, the rate by blocks decreasing in a prescribed scale, proportioned to the quantity consumed.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the system of payment for gas in this city included consideration of these questions: Are large consumers equitably entitled, because of lesser cost of supplying them with service, to a lower rate than that charged small consumers?

If so, should the present flat rate be superseded by a graduated scale decreasing in proportion to the quantity of gas consumed; a flat rate per unit consumed, as now, but fixing a minimum monthly charge; or segregated charges, comprising a separate service charge to be imposed monthly, irrespective of the quantity of gas consumed, plus a separate charge for quantity consumed at a fixed uniform price per unit?

In addition the committee submitted a form of petition to the Public Service Commission asking for a revision of the method of assessing gas charges. This form has been filed with the commission.

Cost of Service

The association has hitherto contended that the charges for service made by public service corporations should be duly proportioned to the cost of supplying such service. That position has been maintained with respect to railroad rates, urban or street railway charges, telephone and electric charges.

The association has also contended that, when reasonably practicable, marked differences in the cost of supplying different classes of consumers be recognized by differential or graduated rates, proportioned to the cost of supplying each class. On this proposition the association has repeatedly opposed changes in electric and telephone rates based on the plan of averages instead of upon differentiation to meet differences in cost.

The operating costs of a gas company may be segregated into costs affected by the quantity produced, and costs dependent wholly upon the number of consumers and not related to or affected by the quantity produced.

"It is obvious," says the committee, "that an expense not derived from or influenced by quantity, but proceeding from a substantially identical service supplied to every consumer alike, should be reflected by a uniform

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We display at this time, large assortments of this popular vacation time apparel for girls; Middies in many styles, white or colors; Regulation Dresses in white or colors; long or short sleeves; sizes 6 to 18. Prices very moderate.

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charge to every consumer, determined by dividing the aggregate cost of consumer's service by the total number of consumers. By that method every consumer would pay only the specific cost of the specific service supplied to him.

Effect of Single Rate

"But under the prevailing method of a single uniform rate per unit of consumption, derived from the aggregate of all costs, a very different and highly discriminatory result is reached. The cost of consumer's service is not allocated, as it should be, on the basis of the number of consumers; but on the contrary is allocated on the basis of number of units consumed. Thereby the consumer who uses 100,000 cubic feet of gas per month pays, in the form of a unit rate for quantity, 100 times as much for consumer's service as is paid by a consumer who uses but 1000 cubic feet; notwithstanding that each has a practically identical consumer's service and should pay an identical charge for it."

"The effect of failure to differentiate between the cost of consumer's service and the costs of production and distribution, and to make a separate uniform charge for the former, is to impose a highly disproportionate and discriminatory burden upon large users. By the operation of a strictly average rate on the basis of unitary consumption, they are compelled to pay an unduly large part of the service costs, which should be allocated ratably to each individual consumer as a uniform charge, regardless of quantity consumed."

Discrimination Against Large Users

"Many thousands of consumers of gas, particularly the wealthier classes, are absent from the city as some season of the year, during which their premises are closed and no gas is consumed. Nevertheless their service costs continue, and must be met by a higher general rate than would otherwise be required. Under the system of a single rate based wholly on

consumption large consumers are seriously discriminated against, the extent of the discrimination increasing in proportion to the increase in individual consumption. That discrimination arises from including consumer's costs with commodity costs, and deriving from their aggregate a single commodity rate per unit of consumption. Such discrimination can be abolished by:

"A separate service charge based upon the aggregate cost of consumer's service divided by the total number of consumers."

"A unit commodity charge based upon the aggregate cost of production and distribution (less cost of consumer's service) divided by the total number of units delivered."

FEDERAL AID ASKED FOR JAMAICA BAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Members of joint committees of Congress charged with river and harbor affairs have come here to survey conditions on the city's water front. A tour of the water front has already been made by the Joint Congressional Postal Commission which has been investigating New York's postal conditions. Murray Hulbert, commissioner of docks, showed them more than 100 Shipping Board vessels anchored in Jamaica Bay which would have had to pay about \$100 a day each or \$10,000 in all for wharfage. He felt that since the government was saving millions of dollars by the use of Jamaica Bay it should reciprocate by contributing to the improvement of the bay. Plans are under consideration for the improvement of the water front between the Chelsea district and Forty-Second Street, he told the commission, adding that the city would be glad to have the federal government include in this program some modern facilities for handling of incoming foreign mail.

Vacation Luggage



People who travel extensively recognize the practicability of buying Dependable Luggage—And well they may, for only intensive use will develop the strength or weakness of your Trunk, Hand Bag, or Suitcase. Our specialization has developed what we believe to be the very highest type of Luggage. Here in our Trunk and Hand Luggage Sections you will find the acme of the Trunk and Bag Makers' craftsmanship.

Luggage for every occasion—for the Week-End Party to the extended European tour—is to be had here. We invite your inspection of our displays.

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For Warm Weather Wear

Swiss Organdies, Yard 55c. and 95c.

Imported; with a permanent finish; in white and all the wanted shades. One of the most popular dress fabrics for the summer season; 45-inch.

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Beautiful new voiles, so nice and cool for summer frocks; in smart new block effects, floral, figured and all-color designs, in both light and dark colors; 40-inch.

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An excellent material for children's garments—one that will give the very best of service for play wear. In a variety of neat striped and checked patterns; 30-inch.

Sello Silk, Yard 55c.

A new and very popular silk and cotton fabric for lining, undergarments, blouses, etc. Light weight for summer wear. In white and all the wanted street and evening shades; 36-inch.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BRITISH OPEN
GOLF TOURNEY

This Year's Competitors Include Americans, Frenchmen, Australians and One Spaniard for the Championship Honors

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ST. ANDREWS, Scotland (Monday). The process of reducing 158 entries for the British open golf championship to 50 was commenced over the Old Eden course here today, when much fine play was seen in the first qualifying round. The tournament has a particularly international aspect this year, the competitors including Americans, Frenchmen, Australians and one Spaniard.

Charles Hoffer, United States, provided the best return for the Old Eden course and did the difficult 18 holes in 73. Harry Vardon, six times winner of the British open championship, was only two strokes behind him. R. T. Jones, from whom so much was expected when the Americans made a bid for the amateur championship, played very steadily, going the round in 76. It was doubtful whether Charles Evans Jr., United States amateur champion, would compete, but he did so and being somewhat of his game returned with a card of 83.

On the Eden course the best effort was that of the Australian, J. H. Kirkwood, whose 73 was the result of brilliant recoveries from awkward lies. Although playing brilliant golf, George Duncan, the present British open champion, could only return with 76. Edward Ray, United States open champion, and W. C. Hagen took 81 and 80, respectively, but this was much better than 85 by C. J. H. Tolley, former British amateur champion.

For the Frenchmen the best score was 78 by Jean Gassiat, this being one less than that of Angel de la Torre of Spain. John Hutchinson, United States close champion, was in good form and went the round in 77. Three Americans, James Barnes, Thomas Kerrigan, and J. D. Edgar completed the course in 78, while their compatriots, John Burgess and William Melhorn, each took 85. Of the other three Americans, Paul Hunter went the round in 80, George MacLean in 77, W. E. Reid in 82 and Clarence Hackney in 80. W. C. Pownes and W. C. Hunt scratched. Emmett French returned 84 and Frederick MacLeod, 81.

The well-known English golfers, James Braid and J. H. Taylor, did well, the former returning 78 and the latter 76.

SPRINGBOKS RUGBY
TEAM IS STRONG ONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office. JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—The visit of the 1921 Springboks to New Zealand is generally regarded as the most picturesque tour ever undertaken in the history of the Rugby football game. The view of South African authorities is that a very formidable team has been chosen. In the forward line where the side is particularly strong, it is considered that a finer collection of forwards have never been grouped together. F. W. Mellish, the Province player, who played for England in three of the victorious internationals and was generally regarded as the best forward in the home country, has quite a number of fast, brilliant forwards quite his equal, while two sturdy giants in the line are Royal Morkel and J. Michau. The height and weight of the forwards are as follows:

	Height	Wgt.
Ft. in.	Lbs.	
F. W. Mellish	6 0	196
R. Morkel	6 2	230
J. Michau	6 11	213
Schultz	5 10 1/2	190
Mostert	6 0	190
Pienaar	5 10 1/2	190
Olivier	5 11	187
De Villiers	5 11	204
Ellis	6 0	196
Kruger	6 0	197
Nichau	6 4 1/2	246
Van Rooyen	5 11 1/2	210
Walker	6 0	188
Boy Morkel	6 0	182
Selbie	5 9 1/2	168

They are considerably heavier than those of the first Springboks, and if anything a little heavier all round than those of 1913; but despite their weight they are an active and brilliant lot, from whom great things can be expected.

"South Africa has never been represented by faster centers than Clark, Snyman, and Strouss," states Clary Becker, an authority on the game. "Of course, they are not the perfect piece of machinery held together by Krige and De Villiers in 1906; but I think they will compare very favorably with the centers of the 1913 side. The wings are not quite so fast as I would like to see them, but they are a particularly versatile player, being equally at home in center, wing or fullback."

BATHMAN NAMED COACH
MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut—C. T. Bateman, 21 of Somerville, New Jersey, has been named coach for Wesleyan University and assistant to Edgar Fawcett in the physical training department.

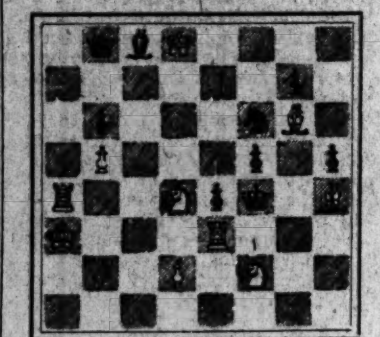
CHESS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBLEM NO. 271

By F. Healey

Black Pieces 3



White Pieces 10

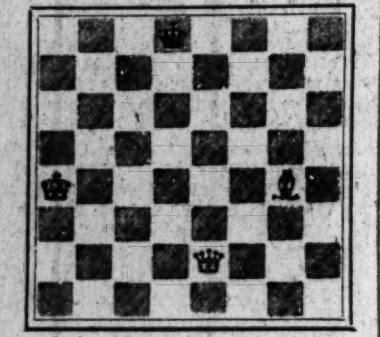
White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 272

By Kohls and Kockelkorn

The problem mentioned later, as solved by Sammy Reschewski in three minutes.

Black Pieces 1



White Pieces 3

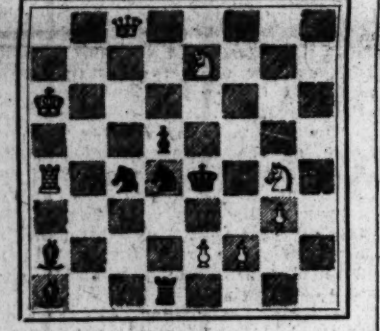
White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 269. Q-Q2 Any
No. 270. 1. P-K3 2. K-B3
Prob Comp. Q-B3
J. E. Funk

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
A half pin with an attractive setting, in the evolution of the two-move problem.

By Edward A. Miles

Black Pieces 7



White Pieces 3

White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

In the actual contest of chess it is often hard to prove that one line of play is superior to another, but problems are so designed that only one line is possible; therefore the problem would seem the most convincing test of one's ability. While in Boston, Massachusetts, Sammy Reschewski solved the foregoing three-move problem in three minutes, timed by four persons.

A world's record chess match was played between Kent and Surrey counties, England, in which 200 on a side faced each other in Central Hall, Westminster. The result was surprisingly close, Surrey winning 100% to 98% with one game left for adjudication.

F. D. Yates, the former British champion, made the following excellent scores in a simultaneous tour:

Club	P. W. D. L.
Feb. 7 Sheffield	25 20 3 2
Feb. 8 Birmingham	15 11 1 1
Feb. 10 Birmingham M. O. C.	17 13 2 2
Feb. 11 Cleethorpe	29 28 0 3
Feb. 12 Lincoln	29 25 3 1
Feb. 14 Hull	24 19 2 3
Feb. 15 Hull	11 8 3 0
Feb. 16 Grimsby	22 15 3 3

In the Cornish Shield competition St. Ives defeated Camborne 3 1/2-1 1/2.

The score:

St. Ives	Camborne
1 S. Y. Williams	1 C. W. Walker
2 A. Selon	1 H. T. Robinson
3 E. H. Best	1 W. L. White
4 A. C. Glover	1 G. Macpherson
5 P. Major	1 A. Hall

France has formed the Fédération Française des Echecs with 12 clubs represented and headquarters at Paris, 55 Rue du Faubourg St. Denis. The following officers were elected: President, Henri Delaire; vice-presidents, J. Conti (Paris), R. Gaudin (Bordeaux) and Lavolpierre (Lyon); secretaries, C. Bourgeois and F. Lazard; treasurer, D. Barreau.

The Boston Chess Club championship was won by R. F. Lyons of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who obtained the 500 first prize with K. O. Mott Smith of Harvard second (\$25), and Maj. R. E. Mitchell and H. B. Daley tied for third and fourth (dividing \$15 and \$10).

The following game is a diversion from the modern school:

1. P-K4	P-Q4
2. K-K3	P-K3
3. P-Q4	P-P
4. K-KtP	P-Q2
5. K-B3	Q-K3

WORLD'S TENNIS
TOURNEY STARTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The

world's lawn tennis championships on grass courts were begun today, on the courts of the All-England Club at Wimbledon with the first round of the men's singles, which was watched with interest by A. J. Balfour. W. T. Tilden 2d was present and states that he will be able to play as soon as necessary in spite of the reports to the contrary.

The feature of today's play on the center court was the meeting of A. R. F. Kingscote and the Hon. H. M. B. Fisher. Kingscote won the first two sets easily, being more accurate down the sidelines and surer in the returns, besides having a great advantage on his service, but in the third set the New Zealander made a great rally. Taking full advantage of his height he approached the net at every opportunity and seizing every loose ball smashed with unfailing regularity. Eventually, superior tactics and better execution prevailed and Kingscote won the match, 6-2, 6-1, 7-5.

With representatives from a dozen countries among the entrants there were several other international encounters. The Frenchman, A. J. Gerbault, defeated the Indian, A. A. Fyze, after a tight match on the center court.

Zenzo Shimidzu, from Japan, easily defeated R. H. Hotham, the Englishman claiming only two games. Manuel Alonso, Spanish singles champion, in his first appearance at Wimbledon, came through the round without undue difficulty. A. H. Gobert had a walkover at the expense of another Frenchman, W. H. Laurent. A. C. Belgrave, West Indian player, triumphed over G. Towle. A. H. Fyze did better than his brother, and defeated C. S. G. Smith.

The well-known British survivors were M. G. J. Ritchie, who eliminated C. E. Von Braun, the sole representative of Sweden; H. R. Barrett, O. G. N. Turnbull, A. E. Beamish, C. P. Dixon and F. G. Lowe. T. M. Mavrogian, Randolph Lycett and G. R. Sherwell, the South African, were all on the winning side. The Belgian player, Count De Bouhies, was also successful. The match between A. J. Kool of Holland and A. B. Gravem, American captain of the Oxford University tennis team, was prolonged to five sets, the Dutchman eventually winning, 6-4, 4-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

F. T. Hunter, another American, defeated J. M. Hillyard, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

SIX-METER YACHTS
TO LEAVE SATURDAY

NEW YORK, New York—The four six-meter yachts, Grebe, Montauk, Sheila and Genie, which are to sail in a series of races against British yachts of similar size off Cowes, England, starting July 29, will be shipped on the steamship Francesca, next Saturday.

The series of six races off Cowes will be under the auspices of the Royal Yacht Squadron. A similar series is planned between British and American yachts on Oyster Bay next summer.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—In the English county cricket championship games which ended today, Yorkshire defeated Warwickshire by an innings and 40 runs and Derbyshire defeated Glamorgan by two wickets.

FENWAY PARK

Two Games Today at 1:30

RED SOX vs. NEW YORK

Seals at Shuman's. Phone Booth 109.

JOHNSTON HAS
HARD CONTEST

Former United States Singles Champion Is Forced to Three Sets in Pacific Coast Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—W. M.

Johnston met considerable opposition in the person of Howard Kinsey, and the result was probably the best match of the second day's play on the courts of the Berkeley Tennis Club, where the Pacific Coast lawn tennis championship tournament is being held. After breezing through the first set handily at 6-2, the Davis Cup star dropped the second, 5-7. The third set found Kinsey out in front with the score 5-3, when Johnston steadied and his smashing returns began to find the outer corners of the court. He took four straight games and the match 7-5.

The play in all divisions was much tighter than on the first day. More competition is developing as a result of weeding out the poorer material. Another feature of the play was the elimination of C. J. Griffin, who, with Johnston, holds the United States national doubles championship. Griffin was defeated by Howard Kinsey easily in straight sets, 6-3, 6-1. W. E. Davis, former California state titleholder, came through the fourth and fifth rounds successfully, meeting little competition. Roland Roberts, who recently defeated Johnston for the central California title, also moved up two rounds without much difficulty. Robert Kinsey is another survivor in the fifth round.

Miss Anna McCune and Miss Helen Baker are favorites for the women's singles title. Both have reached the fifth round without any serious opposition. Miss Carman Tarilton, runner-up for the California state women's title last fall, was eliminated by Miss Lucy McCune.

Johnston and Griffin are favorites for the men's doubles title, although it is believed that the Kinsey brothers will give them a good battle.

Phil Bettens is playing a good game in the junior singles and bids fair to add the Pacific Coast Junior title to his San Francisco and California laurels in the junior singles and doubles. The summary:

PACIFIC COAST CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round
Neal Harris defeated John Staaf 6-3, 6-2.
Ray Greenberg defeated C. A. Henning 6-2, 6-4.
Frank Ragan defeated William Burrill 6-3, 6-2.
C. LaCroix defeated Solomon Dorman 6-3, 6-2.
R. B. Chaplin defeated P. G. Rynan 6-1, 6-0.
Fred Houston defeated R. M. Wright 6-3, 6-0.
Roland Roberts defeated Morgan Potrell 6-2, 7-5.
Alex Wilson defeated L. McGuire 6-4, 6-3.
L. S. Fish defeated E. B. Ellsworth 6-0, 7-5.
W. C. Parker defeated J. D. Pine 6-0, 6-1, 7-5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round
Miss Helen Baker defeated Miss Mary Thorne 6-3, 6-1.
Miss Anna McCune defeated Miss Carman Tarilton 6-3, 6-2.
Miss Anna McCune defeated Miss S. Sherwood 6-3, 6-1.
Miss Helen Wills defeated Miss Daisy Upham by default.
Miss Gunzberger defeated Mrs. W. Ellis 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
S. Starnau and H. Reuther defeated Sturmer and partner by default.
Gray and S. G. Hanson defeated Frank Ragan and partner by default.
F. Klein and Neal Harris defeated W. P. Schwartz and F. Mansfield 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.
H. and R. Kinsey defeated H. Levinson and M. Potrell 6-0, 6-1.
C. Gardner and W. C. Parker defeated P. G. Griffin and H. F. Boone 3-6, 6-1, 6-0.

Second Round
C. Jensen and C. LaCroix defeated S. Foshliva and E. Kato 6-3, 6-2.
Alex Wilson and H. Randall defeated C. G. Clute and R. B. Chapin 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.
Karl Bush and Stanley Smith defeated Solomon Dorman and E. Randall 6-3, 6-4.
Merwyn Griffin and J. Loenthal defeated A. B. Brown and partner by default.
W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin defeated Phil Bettens and H. Suhr 6-3, 1-6, 6-3.
C. A. Henning and W. Young defeated Fred Houston and E. B. Hawkins 6-3, 6-1.
L. O'Connor and G. McLaren defeated H. Reuther and S. Starnau 6-2, 6-0.
F. Klein and Neal Harris defeated G. Gray and S. G. Hanson 6-3, 6-2.
H. and R. Kinsey defeated C. Gardner and W. C. Parker 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.
Irving Weinstein and Ray Casey defeated W. Burrill and S. H. Belknap 6-0, 6-1.
Ray Greenberg and Frank Ragan defeated M. T. Brown and partner by default.
L. S. Fish and R. V. McSwain defeated E. Smith and H. Hudson 6-4, 7-2.
Jack Staaf and Norman Deback defeated W. P. Stephenson and Reader by default.
S. Brush and J. M. Evans defeated P. Smith and McPetride 6-2, 6-2.
E. Chandler and partner defeated Frank Schmidt; partner by default.
W. E. Reeden and W. J. Wheelan defeated J. W. Lewis and A. D. Powers 6-4, 6-4.

Third Round
Merwyn Griffin and J. Loenthal defeated Karl Bush and Stanley Smith by default.
W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin defeated C. A. Henning and W. Young 6-4, 6-2.
Ray Casey defeated Walter Holland 6-1, 6-0.
Robert Kinsey defeated J. W. Lewis 6-0, 6-0.
WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round
Miss Helen Baker defeated Miss Pauline Worrier by default.
Miss Helen Wills defeated Miss Marion Williams 6-0, 6-2.
Third Round
Miss E. Hillard defeated Miss E. Lawton 6-2, 7-5.
Mrs. Kullman defeated Miss Jessie Grieve 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.
Miss Helen Baker defeated Miss I. H. Schellay 6-4, 6-0.
Miss Mary Thorne defeated Miss S. H. Allen 6-3, 6-1.
Miss Daisy Upham defeated Miss J. Gomer 6-4, 6-2.
Miss Helen Wills defeated Mrs. M. L. Brown 6-1, 6-0.
Miss Gunzberger defeated Mrs. C. Bender 6-3, 6-4, 6-0.
Mrs. W. Ellis defeated Miss Maynard by default.
Miss S. Sherwood defeated Miss Heilmann 6-4, 6-2.

Fourth Round
Miss Winifred Suhr defeated Mrs. C. G. Clute 6-2, 6-3.
Miss E. Hillard defeated Mrs. R. E. Jones 6-2, 6-3.
Mrs. Kullman defeated Miss G. Kissinger 6-4, 6-2.
Miss Helen Baker defeated Miss Mary Thorne 6-3, 6-1.
Miss Anna McCune defeated Miss Carman Tarilton 6-3, 6-2.
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Miss Helen Wills defeated Miss Daisy Upham by default.
Miss Gunzberger defeated Mrs. W. Ellis 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
S. Starnau and H. Reuther defeated Sturmer and partner by default.
Gray and S. G. Hanson defeated Frank Ragan and partner by default.
F. Klein and Neal Harris defeated W. P. Schwartz and F. Mansfield 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.
H. and R. Kinsey defeated H. Levinson and M. Potrell 6-0, 6-1.
C. Gardner and W. C. Parker defeated P. G. Griffin and H. F. Boone 3-6, 6-1, 6-0.

W. M. Johnston defeated Howard Kinsey 6-2, 5-7, 7-5.

W. E. Davis defeated C. LaCroix 6-10, 6-7, 6-2.

Roland Roberts defeated L. S. Fish 6-3, 6-2.

C. F. Stickney defeated Merwyn Griffin 6-1, 6-0.

Ray Casey defeated Walter Holland 6-1, 6-0.

Robert Kinsey defeated J. W. Lewis 6-0, 6-0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

Miss Jessie Grieve defeated Miss Pauline Worrier by default.

Miss Helen Wills defeated Miss Marion Williams 6-0, 6-2.

Third Round

Miss E. Hillard defeated Miss E. Lawton 6-2, 7-5.

Mrs. Kullman defeated Miss Jessie Grieve 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Miss Helen Baker defeated Miss I. H. Schellay 6-4, 6-0.

Miss Mary Thorne defeated Miss S. H. Allen 6-3, 6-1.

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Second Round

C. Jensen and C. LaCroix defeated S. Foshliva and E. Kato 6-3, 6-2.

Alex Wilson and H. Randall defeated C. G. Clute and R. B. Chapin 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Karl Bush and Stanley Smith defeated Solomon Dorman and E. Randall 6-3, 6-4.

Merwyn Griffin and J. Loenthal defeated A. B. Brown and partner by default.

W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin defeated Phil Bettens and H. Suhr 6-3, 1-6, 6-3.

C. A. Henning and W. Young defeated Fred Houston and E. B. Hawkins 6-3, 6-1.

L. O'Connor and G. McLaren defeated H. Reuther and S. Starnau 6-2, 6-0.

F. Klein and Neal Harris defeated G. Gray and S. G. Hanson 6-3, 6-2.

H. and R. Kinsey defeated C. Gardner and W. C. Parker 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Irving Weinstein and Ray Casey defeated W. Burrill and S. H. Belknap 6-0, 6-1.

Ray Greenberg and Frank Ragan defeated M. T. Brown and partner by default.

L. S. Fish and R. V. McSwain defeated E. Smith and H. Hudson 6-4, 7-2.

Jack Staaf and Norman Deback defeated W. P. Stephenson and Reader by default.

S. Brush and J. M. Evans defeated P. Smith and McPetride 6-2, 6-2.

E. Chandler and partner defeated Frank Schmidt; partner by default.

W. E. Reeden and W. J. Wheelan defeated J. W. Lewis and A. D. Powers 6-4, 6-4.

Third Round

Merwyn Griffin and J. Loenthal defeated Karl Bush and Stanley Smith by default.

W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin defeated C. A. Henning and W. Young 6-4, 6-2.

Ray Casey defeated Walter Holland 6-1, 6-0.

Robert Kinsey defeated J. W. Lewis 6-0, 6-0.

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Miss Helen Wills defeated Miss Marion Williams 6-0, 6-2.

Third Round

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Miss Gunzberger defeated Mrs. W. Ellis 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW BRITISH LOAN
PROGRESS IS SLOW

Apathetic Interest Reflected by the Few National War Bonds Sent in for Conversion into the Longer Term Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Emotion is, perhaps, the last quality one would look for, or wish to encourage, in the City, but the complete absence of it creates a blank that can be felt. Nothing seems to interest anybody. Only the other day the Prime Minister expressed the lack of governmental endeavor to settle the coal deadlock on the ground that the community was quite indifferent and exercised no pressure. This was a double-edged apology, for it implied that the country had become accustomed to do without many things once held indispensable, and that it had ceased to look to the government as a possibly effective instrument of relief.

Earlier than had been anticipated we have received a preliminary official statement of the result of the government offer to convert national war bonds into a security of longer currency and larger interest. The series of bonds to which the option of conversion was given represented a nominal capital of £232,000,000. Of this only £148,000,000, or less than a quarter of the whole, have been sent in for conversion. As the terms of exchange have been condemned as excessively favorable—they were undoubtedly attractive—this result looks like an absolute fiasco. A canvass of the people in the City whose opinions on the subject appeared to be worth ascertaining did not evoke a single expression of surprise. Everybody knew that a very considerable proportion of the £232,000,000 was in the hands of banks and money dealers, who held them because of their early maturity and would not convert into a long-dated security. Considering that the war bonds were continuously on sale, and that during the war popular enthusiasm on their behalf had been kept at a high pitch, there was a reasonable presumption that the bulk of the amounts issued had been taken by private investors. Yet when the investor is offered the chance of exchanging a security with little scope for capital increment into another with greater scope, yielding a higher current interest return, less than one-fourth of the total amount included in the scheme takes advantage of the opportunity.

Explaining indifference? One easy explanation leaps to mind. Nearly two years ago holders of the three earlier series of national war bonds were offered the privilege of exchanging into Victory bonds, the 5 per cent war bonds being accepted at par in payment for Victories which were 4 per cent issued at 85. The sacrifice of interest was supposed to be atoned for by the possibility of early drawings at par. Within the first year of their existence Victory bonds fell to 70%; the first drawings at par failed to give them a lift, and for more than a half of the brief time they have been in existence they have not been within 5 per cent of their issue price. That is a discouraging experience, and it is hardly surprising that holders of bonds whose short currency keeps them at or fairly near par refuse to exchange into a new security liable to fluctuation and, so far as past experience goes, to depreciation.

Seasoned investors may judge that the new conversion loan is not likely to be subject to the vicissitudes that have depressed the Victory bonds and the Funding loan, both issued in June, 1919. The Treasury has learned that high rates of interest and high taxation are not infallible instruments of deflation. For the first time since the armistice the government is openly confessing that its expenditure must be brought within the limits of the country's capacity to meet it. The Treasury has left Lombard Street free to regulate the current value of floating cash; the bank rate has come down a little and will come down a little more when the coal stoppage ends.

Varying Effect of the Strikes

Of course one reason suggested for the failure of the conversion operation is that it was ill-timed, for the coal strike had dragged on for several weeks and the lists opened. Why the strike should spoil the chances of a government loan and have no corresponding influence on municipal and industrial issues it is hard to say, unless we take the view that government credit has been wounded more severely than any other. Two modest municipal loans, £750,000 for Derby and £500,000 for Reading, were subscribed within an hour or two of the opening of the lists, which does not look as if the coal strike or anything else had alarmed investors into inaction.

From the national point of view the conversion failure has aroused two contrary comments. The first—the third successive repud in minor funding operations sustained by the government—is regarded by some as promising to throw on the revenue of the next few years an excessive burden for debt redemption, and so it is regretted. Others declare that as the terms offered were favorable to an excess of generosity the country should be thankful that so little of an expensive loan was taken up. This is a view as unexpected as the failure itself.

The Island Oil & Transport Company has brought in a well on Lot 191, Arabian, Mexico, with a rated flow of 50,000 barrels of oil daily.

DIVIDENDS

Great Northern Railway, quarterly of 1 1/2%.

Directors of the various lines in the New York Central system have declared dividends as follows: Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred; Michigan Central, semi-annual of 2%; Canadian Southern, semi-annual of 1 1/4%; Detroit River Tunnel, semi-annual of 3%; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, semi-annual of \$2.50; "Big Four," payable July 20 to stock of July 1; Michigan Central payable July 23 to stock of July 1; Canada Southern payable August 1 to stock of July 1; Detroit River Tunnel payable July 15 to stock of July 8; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

Trumbull Steel, quarterly of 15 cents on common, and quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable July 1 to holders of June 20. Three months ago a dividend of 40 cents a share was declared and six months ago a disbursement of 62 1/2 cents was ordered.

Dominion Iron & Steel, quarterly 1 1/4% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 21. It was announced that the question of payment of a dividend to the British Empire Steel Corporation on account of common shares of Dominion Steel vested in it had not been considered.

Wilson & Co. quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 25.

United Verde Extension Mining has passed quarterly dividend. This is the first time it has failed to pay quarterly since it began dividend payments in August, 1916. Three months ago it paid 25 cents, and six months ago 50 cents.

MANY LOW RECORDS
IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Additional losses of 2 to 6 points, involving many low records for a long period of years, marked another day of drastic liquidation on the stock exchange yesterday. Oils, rails, equipments and motors, particularly Mexican Petroleum, Pressed Steel Car, United States Steel and Studebaker were hard pressed throughout the day. Call money was easier at 5 per cent. Sales totaled 1,253,800 shares.

The market closed weak, with practically every stock substantially lower: American Can 2 1/2%; American International 3 1/2%; American Locomotive 7 1/2%; Baldwin Locomotive 6 1/2%; International Paper 4 1/2%; Northern Pacific 6 1/2%; Leading 6 1/2%; Studebaker 6 1/2%; Texas Company 2 1/2%; United States Steel 7 1/2%;

CEMENT TRADE OF
BELGIUM PROSPERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The activity of the Belgian cement industry cannot be more eloquently demonstrated than by official statistics. From these it is learned what quantities of cement foreign countries have bought in Belgium and what sums they have paid for it. The export of cement in 1920 was six times that of 1919.

France bought for the sum of \$9,725,855; Holland bought for the sum of \$5,230,597; Brazil bought for the sum of \$5,000,364; Argentina bought for the sum of \$1,224,384; India bought for the sum of \$1,245,035; Morocco bought for the sum of \$1,232,827; Portugal bought for the sum of \$2,384,608.

Showing a total of \$32,919,450.

With the purchases of other foreign customers of less importance, such as the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Switzerland, Spain, etc., the total reaches nearly 150,000,000 francs for 1920, as against 24,000,000 francs in 1919.

The Belgian cement industry is considered most prosperous and most flourishing.

COAL DEALERS FEAR
OIL AS SUBSTITUTE

NEW YORK, New York.—Hard coal prices that are so reluctant to come down from their high place are forcing consumers to look elsewhere for fuel, and oil, with its declining price, is proving attractive to a number of consumers. Reports of so many coal users installing oil burners has resulted in the Wholesale Coal Trade Association sending out a letter to the trade asking for an expression of opinion as to what course to pursue.

It is reported that one industrial concern has appropriated considerable money for the promotion of oil sales in this city. While anthracite prices are high and surplus low, prices for oil make it a worthy competitor to be reckoned with.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Prices in the wheat market declined yesterday, closing prices being 3 1/4 points lower, with July at 1.25 and September at 1.20. Corn also suffered fractional losses, with July 62 1/2 and September at 63 1/2. Hogs were steady and about 10 points higher, \$8.40 being paid. Provisions were firm. July rye 1.15, September rye 1.05 1/2, July barley 62 1/2, September barley 63 1/2, July pork 17.50, September pork 18.00, July lard 10.00, September lard 10.25, October lard 10.45, July ribs 10.40, September ribs 10.65.

MORE BRITISH GOLD ARRIVES

NEW YORK, New York.—British gold valued at \$2,250,000 arrived Monday on the Celtic, consigned to local bankers.

MORE ARTISTRY IN
FABRICS OF COTTON

Present Adversity Promises to Lift Manufacturers Out of Limited Custom Into Field of Expanded Uses for Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—Judging from agitation now going on in manufacturing and marketing circles having to do with fine and fancy cotton fabrics, it is quite possible that out of the adversity of the present readjustment period may come a distinct and permanent step forward in the development of this branch of the cotton industry; out of the struggle of fine goods manufacturers to keep their plants running at a profit despite the absence of demand for their product may be evolved a new and closer cooperation between the manufacturer and the designer of the fashionable dress and garment shops and the exclusive drapery establishments of the big cities. And this cooperation, if it can be effected, would aim to adapt the natural artistic possibilities of the fine cotton fabrics to the uses of Dame Fashion—or in other words to lend the distinctive style touch needed to lift the cotton fabric from the level of a mere mechanical product to that of a work of art.

Cotton manufacturers have been investigating more seriously than ever before the possibility of introducing more artistry, greater distinctiveness, more style in their fabrics and putting them on a footing with the finest of silks—lifting them out of mere price competition and entering the field where beauty, art, originality and character serve as the criterion of value rather than cost. It has often been argued by cotton manufacturers that their products not only possessed greater durability and sounder wearing value than silks, but they were also capable of developing just as great or even greater artistic value and should take their place fully and on an equal basis with the silks. It is not indeed ahead of them in the estimation of discriminating consumers seeking the highest possible development in artistic textile fabrics. Up to recently, however, few if any cotton manufacturers had the courage to really back up these ideas with any serious attempt to alter the established custom and enter the artistic field now reserved exclusively for silks.

Developing New Idea

During the past week or two negotiations have been going on between certain of the New Bedford fine goods manufacturers and some of the New York converting and fashionable dress and garment-making establishments with a view to ascertaining just how to proceed to enter this field. These efforts have met with cordial and in some cases enthusiastic approval and cooperation on the part of the style experts, who see the possibility of developing a wholly new line of fabrics with new artistic possibilities. The movement is yet in swaddling clothes, and many problems will have to be solved before it is placed on a practical basis, but its proponents point to the achievement of the silk-manufacturing industry as proving that a way can be found to duplicate, at least, if not to excel, that industry's accomplishment in the style field.

Cotton goods markets during the past week have been rather less active than they were a week ago, but this applies more to the price-cloth division than to the fine and fancy fabrics characteristic of New Bedford. There has been a steady demand for novelties and fancies, but mostly in small lots and at prices wholly unsatisfactory to the mills under present conditions of producing costs. Buying of poignees has developed in some volume from shirting markets, and the demand for organdies, swisses, and batistes for quick delivery has been greater than can be supplied from spot stocks or goods now in process. Lawns and voiles are still very slow and weak in price, but some activity is heard of in fancy marquisettes. Business in silk-filled fabrics has been hampered by difficulty in getting deliveries on the silk required, while a steady inquiry for colored yarn novelty constructions has developed a fair volume of new contracts.

Comparative Prices

Print cloths have felt the influence of the decline in cotton futures, and the activity of the early part of the week has given way to extreme dullness during the past two or three days. The market on standard 38 1/2-inch 4x60s, 5.35 yard, is still quoted at 6 1/2 cents a yard, but southern goods of this construction is available in certain few quarters at 6 1/2 cents, and either near or distant deliveries can be had in quantity at 6 1/2 cents. Fall River, however, is still asking 6 1/2 to 7 cents, but sales of eastern good at 6 1/2 cents have been heard of and several fair-sized orders have been taken for August delivery at 6 1/2 cents. Fall River reports sales for the week totaling about 90,000 pieces, and consisting quite largely of 36-inch goods. Bag manufacturers have been out of the market, and apparently the buying participated in a week or more ago by some of the larger converters and printers has lacked the support of the smaller consumers. Duck, drills, and other goods used mostly for manufacturing purposes have been particularly inactive, but the vogue on gingham has made the demand for such goods greater than the supply for the moment and has resulted in many looms ordinarily on a wholly different class of work being turned on to the manufacture of

checks and plaids for the gingham trade.

Inquiry for cotton yarns has shown some improvement, due to the needs of the weaving trade. Values have held remarkably firm in the face of the weakening in cotton markets, but the trading has been very light, being confined to small orders for quick delivery. Some recessions in carded yarn quotations were reported, but they were more in the nature of a shading of current quotations in order to close an order rather than an out-and-out drop in the market level.

SHORT AND LONG
TERM BOND SHIFT

Falling Rates May Advance Prices for Future Maturities and Make Swap Profitable

NEW YORK, New York.—With the New York Federal Reserve Bank reducing rediscount rate to 6 per cent, call money on the Exchange at 5 1/2 per cent and on the outside market at times available at 4 per cent, some bankers are of opinion that before the year ends long-term loans will be available at considerably lower rates. It is also argued by bankers that as soon as money becomes cheaper, long-term bonds will reflect it by rising prices. It may prove a profitable time for investors who hold securities falling due in the next few years to switch their holdings into long-term bonds.

Owing to inflation the past few years, short-term financing was conducted on a large scale. Millions in these securities will fall due in the next few years. Many of these issues, in anticipation of being paid off at par, are selling close to that figure, and investors can dispose of these holdings with little or no loss of principal, while they can purchase long-term securities at the lowest level in years.

REPORT ON PROFIT
OF STEAMER LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The directors of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., (White Star Line) have purchased from the government the steamers Berlin, renamed Arabic, and the Bismarck, renamed Majestic, now completing at Hamburg. The latter is the largest steamer afloat, her tonnage being about 50,000 gross, and it is anticipated that she will take her place in the New York mail service in the spring of 1922. The outlook for passenger business in the North Atlantic services is somewhat disturbed owing to contemplated legislation by the United States Government, which, if carried through, will restrict immigration and result in a large reduction in carryings.

NEW LOW RECORDS
IN COTTON PRICES

NEW YORK, New York.—Another break occurred in the cotton market on Monday. Prices made new low records for the season, because of continuance of British Labor troubles and a belief that the new crop outlook had improved steadily in the past month. Since Thursday the market has dropped more than 1 1/2 cents a pound. October contracts sold yesterday at 11.35, or more than 2 1/2 cents per pound below the high price touched on the bullish crop reports of last month.

July has shown even greater weakness because of arrivals of cotton from the south, presumably for delivery on contract. It sold off to 10.55, making a decline of 2 1/2 points from the high price of last month. The bulk of the selling has been attributed to Wall Street and western and southern interests, while the trade has been credited with buying freely on the declines, with a considerable demand for Japanese account reported on yesterday's break.

Cotton futures closed: July 10.87, October 11.51, December 12.03, January 12.14, March 12.54. Spot quiet, middling 10.85.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.77 1/2	\$3.79 3/4	\$4.8665
France (French)	161 1/4	162 1/2	1840
France (Belgian)	100 7/8	100 7/8	1800
France (Swiss)	170 1/2	170 1/2	1830
Life	105 1/2	105 1/2	1880
Guillemers	3330	3333	4020
German marks	31 1/4	31 1/4	3380
Canadian dollar	89 1/2	89 1/2	3380
Argentine pesos	3036	3050	4225
Drachmas (Greek)	163 1/2	163 1/2	1880
Pesos	1237	1237	1880
Swedish kroner	2239	2239	2880
Norwegian kroner	1455	1455	2880
Danish kroner	1725	1725	2880

EGYPTIAN COTTON OUTLOOK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Consular advices indicate that a reduction of 20 per cent in the area planted to cotton in Egypt this year will cut that country's yield of the staple to about 500,000,000 pounds, provided normal conditions prevail. The area under cultivation was placed at 1,400,000 acres. The 1921 carry-over was estimated at 300,000,000 pounds.

JAPANESE LOAN TO CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SHANGHAI, China.—The Kirin Huining Railway administration have concluded negotiations for a loan of 10,000,000 yen with Japan. This is the first result of the recent reconstruction of the Chinese Government.

CANADA'S BUSINESS
CONDITION REVIEW

Excellent Prospect for Large Crop Yield Forecasts Inevitable Improvement in the General Economic Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The bright crop prospects are gliding the business situation which, otherwise, would, in some respects, present a rather somber appearance. But even the pessimists are forced to admit that in this country business cannot be altogether bad if the crops are good. Dr. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, who is as reliable an authority as can be quoted, announces that "unless sustained and extraordinarily bad weather intervenes, one of the best crops in the history of Canada is assured this year. From coast to coast a bountiful harvest is assured."

The weather during the last few days in the prairie provinces has been such as to fully bear out this statement. The record acreage under wheat is an especially gratifying feature, the total for all Canada being 4,000,000 acres over that for last year, and 2,500,000 acres in excess of the average for the 1915-19 period. When it is taken into account that the acreage sown to wheat was, during the war years, greatly increased through the stimulus of high prices and the exhortations to produce as a patriotic duty, it will be realized that the even larger acreage this year is proof that the Canadian farmer is working as hard, or harder, than ever before.

Trade Fallings Off

The trade returns for May indicate a falling off of approximately one-third in the grand total of trade; imports declined 40 per cent as compared with the figures for the same month last year; while there was a decline of 20 per cent in the value of exports. The imports for the month were \$68,398,656, the total exports \$40,729,965, and the grand total of trade \$109,128,621. To those who find satisfaction in greatly reduced exports there is consolation, the adverse balance of trade for the month having been reduced to about \$27,668,691. It is to be observed that this tendency on the part of imports to approximate to exports was not produced by tariff legislation, the change recently made in the Customs Act, which might be expected to produce such a result, not having come into effect during May.

The marked decrease in imports of textiles, which were valued at but \$11,374,296 last month, as compared with \$29,033,102, for May, 1920, together with a falling off in imports of iron and steel products from \$12,304,956 to \$11,322,669 during the same period, would seem to indicate a marked decrease in purchasing power. In the case of machinery there is a manifest disinclination on the part of farmers to buy, and that on account of high prices. Because of this many implements, which in the ordinary course of events would have been scrapped, are being kept in use.

Two of the largest Canadian steel companies report the receipt of large orders for rails. The Dominion Steel Corporation has a 40,000-ton order, while orders reported by the Algoma Steel Corporation call for 42,000. These will keep the plants of these companies busy for several months. Evidence given by one of the most authoritative railway engineers in Canada before the Grand Trunk arbitration board being to the effect that an expenditure of \$25,000,000 will be required for the next four or five years, to put that road in first class condition, indicates that some large orders for equipment are in sight.

Chinese Study Railroads

The Chinese Government has sent six of its officials to this country to study for two years the methods of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Interviewed on his arrival, Mr. Y. L. Kwan, the head of the party, said: "We recognize in China that the Canadian Pacific Railway is the greatest transportation system in the world, and so our Minister of Communications, the Hon. Yeh Hung Chao, decided that we should come to Canada and study the Canadian Pacific Railway systems."

The Canadian railways, in conference with their employees, have formally notified the latter that the 12 per cent reduction in wages will go into effect on July 1. The representatives of the men have refused to make a statement on their attitude, a decision resting with their organizations. A 10 per cent reduction in passenger rates has been ordered by the railway commission, to go into effect on July 1. This, with the reduction granted during the early part of the year, will bring these rates back to where they were last summer.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

Simultaneously with the announcement of further reductions in the prices of tires the reorganized Good-year Tire Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, recalled 1200 former employees because of the steady gain in volume of business. Recent experiences of various companies appear to be that those who go farthest in readjusting their prices to more normal levels are first to find response in increasing sales. One great cure for depression in business was recently voiced by Thomas A. Edison, who said that he had been through five depressions, and they all acted alike, including the latest one. However, he said that "if men whose business fell off 66 per cent increased their selling effort 75 per cent they managed to pull through as if there were no depression." It grows clearer that one of the greatest promoters of sales is the most reasonable price.

Though otherwise absolutely free trade, Iceland has lately placed an import embargo on specified textiles.

Dutch and French chambers of commerce have been opened in Cologne.

Commerce Reports, the daily trade bulletin of the United States Department of Commerce, is soon to be transformed into a weekly publication of 84 pages. Every consul, commercial attaché and business representative, in the United States and abroad, is expected to be a steady contributor, and a general summing up of world trade conditions will be carried in each issue, in addition to specialized reports on various industries.

Camphor exported from China in 1919 was valued at 4,595,313 taels, compared with 428,074 taels in 1918, 261,918 taels in 1917 and 129,352 taels in 1916. The provinces of Fukien and Kwantung yield large harvests of this product, and large quantities are shipped to the United States and Japan.

The Spanish wheat crop for 1921 is officially estimated at 3,720,000 metric tons, barley at 1,930,000 tons, rye at 680,000 tons and oats at 470,000 tons.

British woolen workers have agreed to accept wage reductions of 10 1/2 to 12 per cent for men and 7 to 9 1/2 per cent for women, effective July 9.

Germany is shipping silver to the United States and it is reported that the movement may reach large proportions.

LONDON EXCHANGE
MARKETS CONFUSED

LONDON, England.—There was a larger attendance at the stock exchange yesterday, but the markets were confused because of less favorable news from the coal fields as to the number of miners returning to work. A feeling of reserve was noted throughout the City.

The less optimistic advices with regard to the labor situation made home rails dull and the industrial department was sluggish and heavy. Hudson's Bay was 6 1/2. Trading in the oil group was professional but the undertone was firmer. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 1/2 and Mexican Eagle 6.

Consols for money 4 1/2. Grand Trunks 4 1/2. De Beers, 9 1/2. Rand mines 2 1/2. Bar silver 35 1/2. per ounce. Money 4 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—Short bills 5 1/2 per cent, three months' bills 5 1/2 per cent.

UNITED STATES NOTES OVERSOLD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Total subscriptions to the Treasury combined offering of \$500,000,000 of three-year 5 1/2 per cent notes, and one-year 5 1/2 per cent certificates amounted to \$788,007,000, on which the total allotment was \$635,376,600. United States Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon has announced. The allotments were divided into \$311,151,400 of notes and \$314,184,000 of certificates. The heavy oversubscription was regarded by the Treasury as indicating a satisfactory condition in the money market and insuring the success of the new program for refunding the short-dated debt through a series of short-term notes.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE
IN AUTOMOBILES

Tariff Wall, Aimed to Encourage Home Manufactures, Is Regarded as One of the Reasons so Few Cars Are Used There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia's tariff wall is the chief reason why approximately only one person in every hundred owns a motor car. There are about 60,000 motor vehicles in the Commonwealth, and it is estimated that they represent a payment in duty to the federal government of more than \$2,000,000. Under the new tariff now before the House of Representatives the duty may be much greater, the objective, as officially stated, being the encouragement of motor car manufacture in Australia. It is probable, also, that desire for enlarged revenue is an equally important motive.

Initial taxation, however, is not the only burden which owners of motor cars are bearing. A writer in The Melbourne Argus points out that the 60,000 motor vehicles pay about £300,000 each year in state taxes, as well as heavy duty on petrol, oil, tires, and spare parts. As 65 per cent of the taxation of cars is paid by residents of the country, where cheap transportation is essential to successful development and contented settlers, the old conception of a motor vehicle as a luxury should soon be eliminated from the phrase book of the politician.

In spite of tariff preference, the American car has practically unquestioned control of the Australian market, although the English car is not now the rarity which it was in war time. As illustrating the value of the respective exports to the Commonwealth the figures for the year 1918-19 may be quoted from the latest Commonwealth Year Book. In that year the United Kingdom exported to Australia motor vehicles of the value of £20,287, and other vehicles representing £148,769, whereas the United States sent out £1,159,554 worth of motor vehicles and parts and £412,780 worth of other vehicles and parts.

It is difficult to believe that low-priced motor cars can be built in Australia in view of the limited field. At present, however, the heavy tax on motor bodies has caused the rapid growth of body-building factories; this is particularly the case in regard to the Ford cars, most of those now sold in Australia having an American chassis and an Australian body. Figures quoted in the Australian paper referred to show that it cost \$226 to land four second-hand motor lorries of British manufacture; the duty represented £425 and the balance was made up of freight, cost of packing, insurance, wharfage rates, railage, and cartage. The Australian, therefore, had to pay at least £200 more than the English buyer. A car which could be bought in the United States for £290 would cost the Australian £455, including £118 customs duty. Ten chassis, landed in the Commonwealth last March, cost £1853 in duty or a tax on each chassis of more than £135. If the complete cars had been imported there would have been an additional impost on each of £67, being the duty on coach work and hoists; each car would, therefore, have cost £202 in duty.

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LOUISIANA NOW
UNDER NEW LAW

Constitution Just Adopted Shows
Judicial, Legislative and Edu-
cational Changes and New
Methods of Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The
State of Louisiana is now governed by
new organic law. For the ninth time
since its admission to the Union, a
new constitution has been adopted.
Submission to the people was defeated
by the delegates and it becomes op-
erative upon signature and promul-
gation, which is immediately.

The 1921 Constitution is not a radical
document. In a few instances the
fundamentals are greatly changed
from those in former constitutions,
but the changes made deal more with
the machinery of operation of the state
government and its increased cost.
This change in the machinery of
government is especially noted in the
schedules on the judicial and legisla-
tive departments of state government
and in the educational schedule. The
article embracing the Bill of Rights
was brought forward from the old
Constitution with but one important
change. This is a prohibition of the
use of the so-called third degree
methods and prohibition of the use
of confessions in trials of accused
persons unless the confessions are
freely and voluntarily made.

The Supreme Court is increased by
two members and the district courts
have been radically changed. The
number of districts in the state has
been decreased from 30 to 25 and the
number of judges decreased from 37
to 29.

The judicial system, as perfected
under the new Constitution, provides
for an elastic court under control of
the Supreme Court, instead of the
legislature. By reason of this elas-
ticity, the entire judicial system of
the state can function as the needs
require and put an end to long delay.

Although there are eight fewer dis-
trict judges, the Supreme Court can
order any district judge into another
district "to clear up" congested
dockets. If the Circuit Court of Ap-
peals becomes congested, the Supreme
Court can create an extra circuit by
calling upon three district judges to
sit as appellate judges until the con-
gested docket is cleared. If the Su-
preme Court docket becomes con-
gested, the Supreme Court can call in
two appellate judges and thus form
another division of the highest court
until the congestion is relieved.

Membership in the Legislature has
been reduced by 30 seats, 18 in the
House of Representatives and two in
the Senate. Split sessions of the law-
making body are provided by requiring
that all legislative matter be intro-
duced during the first 30 days of the
session.

One of the most important changes
in the new Constitution is that pro-
viding for a new method of taxation.
The old system of general property
tax has been wiped out and a com-
paratively modern system has been
substituted. The new system em-
braces these forms of taxation: Clas-
sified property tax, inheritance tax,
occupational license tax, severance tax
and income tax.

The income tax cannot be levied
until after May 1, 1924. Under its
provisions the taxpayer will be al-
lowed to deduct his other state and
local taxes from his income before
the application of whatever rate the
Legislature may fix.

The unification and coordination of
the educational system is a big step
forward. Parish and state systems
retain their identity. The State
Board of Education is partly elective
and partly appointive. Eight elective
members are provided, one from each
congressional district, and three are
to be appointed by the Governor. The
state Superintendent of Education will
be elected by the board instead of
being elected by the people.

The Constitution of 1921 results
from the appeal of Gov. John M. Par-
ker to the people of the state, and the
work can be properly called that of a
reform administration.

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NEW AIM TO MEET WORLD PROBLEMS

Vice-President Coolidge, at Amherst Centennial, Says Motives of Righteousness Must Guide Way Toward Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
AMHERST, Massachusetts — Individual and national problems of today are great, but they can be met if they are approached from motives of righteousness and with the sustenance of a knowledge of "spiritual values," declared Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, speaking at the opening historical exercises of the three-day celebration of the centennial of Amherst College yesterday.

As a member of the class of 1885 and speaking on the achievements of Amherst men in public affairs, Mr. Coolidge asserted that "the fundamental purpose of this institution is to teach men spiritual values," and the progress of this effort "measures the progress of civilization."

Fifteen hundred alumni have already registered; families and friends and students swell the total to more than double that number. Calvin Coolidge, Amherst '85, was the most celebrated arrival of the day, coming to take part in the program of the afternoon.

Following the final graduation exercises of the morning, the centennial celebration began in earnest, with historical exercises three simultaneous meetings were held at which speakers talked on the contributions of Amherst in many fields.

Welcoming the invited guests and the many alumni returned for class reunions and celebration of the one hundredth anniversary, George A. Plimpton, president of the corporation, called upon the sons of Amherst, to "hold fast" to the ideals of the founders of the college, and "to press on."

John Mason Tyler, professor emeritus, reviewed the history of the college's history. Following of historical exercises three simultaneous meetings were held at which speakers talked on the contributions of Amherst in many fields.

"The world must look for something more than prosperity in the present situation," Mr. Coolidge said. "The individual must look for something more than wages and profits for his compensation. Unless this satisfaction can be found by proceeding in the way of right and truth and justice, the search for it will fail. The material things of life cannot stand alone. Unless they are sustained by the spiritual things of life they are not sustained at all. The work of the world will not be done unless it is done from a motive of righteousness. . . . There is no other foundation for the maintenance and support of a peaceful relationship between individuals or among nations."

Continuing, the Vice-President noted that "there has been a tendency among institutions of learning to teach methods of acquisition rather than methods of righteousness." This, he said, has in some measure caused too much reliance on government action, too much believing that the government can take over and bear the burdens of existence which rest upon the individual. "The possibility of making a privileged class of a few is rejected as 'un-American,' Mr. Coolidge, added and "it is impossible to make a privileged class of everybody."

"There are," Mr. Coolidge pointed out, "a few fundamental things which governments have been established to secure. They have never been better defined than in the Declaration of Independence, which alike proclaims rights and imposes obligations. The main defect of those from whose teachings our institutions are in danger, lies in the fact that they hold to the belief that rights can be preserved when obligations are disregarded."

Ideal of College

It was to meet this undeveloped theory, he went on, that Amherst College was founded. Mr. Coolidge pointed out that, in retrospect, this purpose is truly American and "harmonious with the great civilizing influence of the ages. These are the influences which open lines of transportation by land and water, which establish commerce, build libraries, provide banking facilities, declare righteous laws and set up tribunals for the administration of justice. These results have been accomplished, never by the naked assertion of rights, but ever by the courageous observation of obligations."

Devoting the first half of his address on "Amherst in the Law" to a consideration of the changes of a century, Arthur P. Rugg, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, characterized the state of the law as

the measure of "the stature of the nation in the long struggle for the advancement of civilization." He pointed out that "life, property and happiness rest upon its stability and wisdom and strength," yet in the main it has to do with "the externals of conduct." Its chief support, he said, is the general sentiment of the people in favor of its legality, while "the end and aim of law is the administration of justice."

Changes in Law
To attempt to trace the changes in all branches of law in a century would be vain, Justice Rugg asserted, but a comparative examination of reports of decisions in 1821 and 1921 would reveal many changes. He pointed out, however, that while the subjects of litigation are found greatly changed, the fundamentals are the same though adapted to the enormous economic and social changes of 100 years. The law of contracts is the same whether applied to an agreement by word of mouth or by cable; the law of carriers has been extended to include airplanes and trans-Atlantic liners as well as the ox-cart and the mule team. In fact, he explained, "the correlating rights and duties of those living in organized society depend upon the same underlying rules."

Turning to certain outstanding points in legal progress, Justice Rugg said that the last century has seen a significant territorial expansion in common law in the United States. This code has proved its adaptability to "the institutions of liberty-loving people trained in self-governing." International law, he said, was obscured by the war, but constitutional law "as a department of jurisprudence is a glory peculiar to this country." This, Justice Rugg added, is almost wholly the product of the last century, and has built upon the basis and strengthened the ideal of "an indestructible union of indestructible states."

Legal Reforms
"The legal reforms of the last century," the speaker declared, "are impressive. They have mitigated the formalism and ameliorated the harshness of theory and practice accepted without question at its beginning. . . . A simple statement of facts in plain words is the single present requirement for stating a case in court. . . . The administration of the criminal law has been humanized. Married women have been freed from the control of their husbands, both as to their person and property. Imprisonment for debt has been abolished."

Justice Rugg cited other advances in law, and pointed out that no branch has invited so much legislative attention as the police power. The legal problems entailed in the commercial and business progress of the country, he said, have been many and are not yet all solved. Concentration of population in the cities has given rise to the law of municipal corporations, and, therefore, "the law of taxation has assumed a place of vast importance."

Upon the bench and the bar of the country," the speaker continued, "rests the heavy responsibility of making the law as it is administered so clearly reasonable that it will command the respect of the right minded. The most rational system of law which can be conceived, and the most perfect administration of its principles of which the wise and learned are capable, will fail unless there is virility and strength of belief in law on the part of the people. Society cannot long endure if the law is not respected and obeyed. Attempts at deliberate circumvention of the law, and lawless outbreaks in defiance of the law, are the most disgusting symptoms of any time. There can be no appeal from the orderly processes of the law to violent outbursts or insolent resistance against its restraints without the terrible penalty of weakened confidence in government and increase in the sentiment of force in preference to justice."

Mission of Profession

Naming certain of the outstanding graduates of Amherst who had entered the law, Justice Rugg pointed out that many who have "labored in obscure places or in forgotten fields have done their full share. . . . All together have striven to fulfill the mission of the college in maintaining the continuity of the law and order worthy of a free and intelligent people, and in ministering to one of the deepest needs of the Republic."

The part that Amherst graduates have played in education was sketched by Frederick J. E. Woodbridge of the class of 1889, dean of the faculties of political science of Columbia University, who pointed to the college, as a force in education, as a composition of two variable forces, the student and the institution. Robert A. Woods of South End House, Boston, a member of the class of 1886, reviewed the work of Amherst men in carrying Christianity to foreign fields, and Alexander D. Noyes of the class of 1883, financial editor of the New York Times, traced the increase in the number of graduates of the college who have entered commercial fields.

Vice-President Coolidge, and Robert Lansing of the class of 1886 and former Secretary of State, were elected to honorary membership in Phi Beta Kappa, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Beta chapter. Alumni class dinners and a dinner for the guests and delegates occupied the evening. Today is educational day and the problems of education in France and England will be discussed in the morning meeting, while athletic events, reception and a fête will occupy the remainder of the day.

Responsibility of America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
PRINCETON, New Jersey — John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, addressing the graduating class, said that no man or nation could live alone. The country was badly unprepared for peace if it did

not see today in possible international relationships the way of responsibility which must lead inevitably to the open door of a great world opportunity.

"We cannot afford," said Dr. Hibben, "to purchase freedom from international obligation by paying the price of a loss of international power and leadership. There is a cry today which is heard throughout our land, 'America first.' If this signifies, as I am afraid it is so often regarded, a self-centered policy and program for our international life, I resent it with all my being."

Although the beginnings of this century record the most terrible and disastrous war of all history, it may be known as the century of peace, if you and the men of your generation so will it. Although the first years of this century are characterized by materialistic doubt and materialistic drift it may yet be known distinctively as the century of moral and spiritual growth, if you so will it."

Wellesley College

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts — Mme. Marie Curie, co-discoverer of radium, received the only honorary degree ever conferred by Wellesley College at the commencement exercises yesterday, that of Doctor of Science. Degrees in course were awarded to 355 graduates. The orator of the day was Gustav Borglum, sculptor. Discussing the larger national interests of the American woman of today he urged women voters to hold aloof from particular commitments. "If the women divide with the men and vote, the parties have been voting," he said, "there will be but one result—the printer's bill for ballots. Even as a minority your power can determine the course of government for good if you remain free."

Tufts College

MEDFORD, Massachusetts — The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, at the sixty-fifth commencement exercises of Tufts College yesterday. Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, was awarded the degree of Master of Arts. Other honorary degrees conferred were: Doctor of the More Humane Letters, Frank P. Graves, dean of the School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, and Samuel P. Capen, director of the American Council of Education. Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. Clarence G. Robbins of Lawrence, Doctor of Science, William H. Nichols, president of the General Chemical Company of New York, and Frank W. Durkee, head of the chemical department at Tufts. Master of Arts, Waldo L. Cook, editorial writer of The Springfield Republican; Samuel P. Dunn, editor of the Railway Age, and Joseph R. Decamp, portrait painter.

Trinity College

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Commencement Day at Trinity College saw a gathering in Alumni Hall much larger than that in many years. Degrees in course were conferred upon 32 men. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Master of Arts—Edward Milligan, Hartford, and Charles E. Chase, Hartford. Master of Science—Magnus Washington Alexander of the General Electric Company. Doctor of Music—John Spencer Camp of Hartford. Doctor of Literature—Prof. Frank G. Moore of Columbia University. Doctor of Science—Col. William Barclay Parsons of New York. Doctor of Laws—Vittorio Riondi Ricci, Ambassador from Italy to the United States. Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Philip Cook, Bishop of Delaware; the Rev. J. W. Nichols of Shanghai, China; the Rev. E. T. Sullivan, Newton, Massachusetts.

Wesleyan University

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut — Degrees in course to 120 men and honorary degrees to 10 were conferred at the eighty-ninth commencement exercises at Wesleyan University yesterday.

The awards of honorary degrees were: Doctor of Laws, Everett J. Lake, Governor of Connecticut; Albert B. Meredith, Connecticut Commissioner of Education; President Remsen B. Ogilby of Trinity College; Clinton de Witt Burdick of Brooklyn, university treasurer; William Ingraham Haven of New York. Doctor of Civil Law, Robert Newton Crane, England (in absentia). Doctor of Divinity, David Brewer Eddy of Boston; Frank Sumner Townsend of Kingwood, West Virginia; Edward Laird Mills of Portland, Oregon. Doctor of Humane Letters, Henry Osborn Taylor of New York City.

Williams College

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts — Williams College, at its one hundred and twenty-seventh annual commencement, recognized with honorary degrees men who have gained distinction in fields of peace and others whose undergraduate life was cut short by service in war. Judge George W. Anderson of the Circuit Court of Appeals, a Williams alumnus, and Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, received the degree of Doctor of Laws, together with Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University, and Frederick Geller, a lawyer.

University of Vermont

BURLINGTON, Vermont — Urging the students to place patriotism above political party and to be alert to defend the government, its institutions and ideals, John J. Cornwell, former Governor of West Virginia, delivered the commencement day address at the University of Vermont yesterday. The university conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon Mr. Cornwell, James Hartness, Governor of Vermont, and Guy W. Bailey, president of the university. The degree of Doctor of Science was awarded to Dr. John Torrey of New York and that of Doctor of Divinity to the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson of New York.

PHILIPPINE BOND MEASURE ADVANCED

Lower House of United States Congress Passes Bill Authorizing an Increase in Bonded Indebtedness of the Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Upon the urgent request of John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, the House yesterday speedily passed an emergency bill authorizing the Philippine Government to increase the limit of its bonded indebtedness from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Legislative action is sought of Congress to save the island government from serious financial embarrassment. The bill further limits the indebtedness of the municipalities and provinces to a "refunding bond" of \$10,000,000, based on 7 per cent of the taxable value.

In reporting the bill to the House, Horace M. Towner (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee, called attention to the fact that the Philippine Government, "anticipating this contemplated legislation, has already authorized the issue of \$10,000,000 additional bonds, and it is this bill should speedily pass, that amount would be available at once to be drawn upon here by the Philippine Government."

"There is an additional reason for requesting immediate action on this," he said. "There has been an almost total failure to secure funds for commercial, agricultural and industrial development in the islands from sources outside of the islands. The government, feeling the absolute necessity of such development, has attempted to bring it about by loans and investments of its own funds. This has resulted in tying up the funds of the government in forms which made such funds temporarily unavailable to meet the demand of the public."

"That the government can afford this increase of indebtedness is beyond question. When the act of August 29, 1916, was passed, the annual revenues of the Philippine Government for the last year reported, 1915, were \$13,905,943.34; in 1919, the last year reported, the revenues were \$36,843,461.59. The estimated revenues for this year will be about \$42,000,000. The assessed value of the taxable property in the islands at the passage of the act was \$55,722,847 pesos; last year the taxable property was \$62,852,460 pesos. In fact, the present condition of the Philippine revenues and the present value of the taxable property would warrant a far greater extension of the limit of indebtedness than is now requested."

SUMMER SCHOOL OF MARYLAND INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BALTIMORE, Maryland — An outdoor class for students of landscape drawing and painting will be one of the features of the summer school of the Maryland Institute, to open June 27. The class, which will meet for the first three weeks of the summer session at the studios of the Institute, will spend the remaining three weeks at Glencoe, a beautiful suburb of Baltimore. Instruction will be by Mr. Charles Walther, landscape painter.

This will be the sixth session of the summer school for art students which the Maryland Institute holds in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins University and the Peabody Conservatory of Music. The curriculum includes instruction in the fundamentals of the fine arts, and in costume design, and advertising design.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

ROYAL ACADEMY OF
DRAMATIC ART

The Theater Opened With the First Act of a New Barrie Play

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—That the occasion of the opening of the theater of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art was no ordinary one was signified by the presence of the Prince of Wales, fresh from his tour in the west of England, and by as distinguished a set of people, both on and off the stage, as has ever been seen within the walls of so small a theater. Earl Haig, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Winston Churchill were sitting within a handshake of one another, and every row of stalls held its complement of famous personages drawn from the worlds of the theater, politics, and education.

That the occasion was itself worthy of such an audience will be evident from the fact that it celebrated the development of what used to be known as "Tree's Academy" into a full-blown national academy of dramatic art, with a royal charter and a status equal with that of the Royal Academy of Music or the Royal Academy of Arts. For those who are working for the state recognition of the theater in England this must be reckoned as the most significant incident among the several hopeful incidents which have occurred recently.

The theater itself had been erected just before the war, but had stood empty and unfurnished shell of bricks and mortar until last year, when the influence of the Duke of Bedford enabled the governors of the academy to set about the completion of the interior. The theater is now finished, pleasantly decorated in white, with a seating capacity for nearly 400 spectators in the stalls and the single "circle," which comprise its *blou* auditorium.

The stage itself, however, is of full size, so that the students can practice their art in conditions nearly approximating to those of the theater, where they will later be called upon to act. A stage, too, which will accommodate scenery brought in from other theaters without necessity of curtaining or modification.

It is, in fact, a perfectly equipped "students' theater," though the criticism of a certain famous actor of the old school was overheard to the effect that a larger auditorium would have been advisable, not for the sake of accommodating a larger audience, but so as to insure a more searching test in voice production than that afforded by such a comparatively small building. With this possible exception, one can imagine no feature which could improve the theater from the students' point of view. It is well lighted, well heated, well equipped with dressing rooms; and it backs directly onto the main buildings of the school in Gower Street.

In the regretted absence of Sir Squire Bancroft, the chairman of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art Council, Sir John Hare introduced the Prince of Wales, who, speaking from the stage, declared the theater open and wished a long prosperity to the school. These formalities preceded a reading by Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson of the sonnets specially composed for the occasion by Robert Bridges. Sir Johnston has officially retired from the stage, and it was a pleasure to hear once again the rich tones of his voice as he recited the inspiring lines of the poet laureate.

We workers, therefore, in this troublous age, would guard our beauty of language from misfeature. Presenting manners noble and mirth unblended: No truth may walk majestic on our stage: And when we hold the mirror up to Nature, She, seeing her face therein, shall not be ashamed.

Then, after a brief interval, the curtain rang up on the first act of Pinero's early and now almost historic comedy, "Trelawny of the Wells." It was played by a cast entirely composed of past students of the academy who have since made their reputations as the professional theater—on Sir Swinley, of Phoenix Society fame, and Miss Scott-Gatty, actresses like Viola Tree, Mary Barton, Meggie Albanais and Athene Seyler, the three last being former gold medalists of the school. It was an altogether friendly scene, well chosen to link up the promise of these younger exponents of the actor's art with the great dramatic traditions of the early nineteenth century.

Then followed a modest trifle written and acted by present pupils of the school. If it might have been better, and, scarcely, we feel, did justice to the talents of the newer generation. That talent exists was evident, but playwriting is not, it would seem, one of the branches of dramatic art which are taught at the academy.

But the drop in the spirits of the audience was only temporary. The climax of the afternoon's entertainment had been kept for its proper place, the end. Nothing less, it was, than the first act of a new play by Sir James Barrie, entitled—at any rate for the present purposes—"Shall We Join the Ladies?" And what a first act too! Round the polished dining-room table, heaped with glittering glass, sat the host and his dozen guests, each character enacted by a well-known actor, among them Cyril Maude, Irene Vanbrugh, Fay Compton, and Gerald du Maurier. The play itself was entirely worthy of its cast, and though the performance consisted of the first act only of a still unfinished drama, it appealed to the audience at its fullest. The theme of the whole play is still

Barrie's secret. It would seem to be in the nature of an ordinary detective story, but conceived by a poet and told by a master-dramatist. The motif, at any rate, of the first act may be shortly set down as follows: Sam Smith's brother has been slain at Monte Carlo a year ago, and Sam has invited to his country house the 12 possible culprits. During the course of the visit Sam has taken various measures with a view to probing the guilty secret. His guests' letters have been opened, their trunks ransacked, but so far with no result. However, on the last night—the night of the play—he confronts them suddenly at dinner with the gruesome purpose of one during the course of the dinner is a piece of dramatic legerdemain which must be seen to be believed. When the ladies retire, the atmosphere gets tender and tender, till at last Sam Smith rises to join them in the next room, the audience feels that secret is on the tip of revelation. On this note of suspense the curtain fell. It can only be hoped that Barrie will not keep us in suspense too long.

"IF"

Lord Dunsany's New Play in London

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"If," a new play by Lord Dunsany, presented at the Ambassadors Theater, London. The cast:

Best Leslie Banks
Bill Henry Caine
John Beal Henry Ainley
Mary Beal Marda Vane
John Beal Ethel Coleridge
All George Hayes
Miranda Clement Gladys Cooper
The Man in the Corner Stafford Hilliard
Dokoul Michael Sherbrooke
Archie Beal Leslie Banks
Russell George Hayes
Omar Bertram Blynov
Hafsa el Alohahn Henry Caine
Rastadell George Winston
Theothobas Charles Phillips
The Clerk of the Bishars J. H. Twyford

LONDON, England.—It is a queer play that Lord Dunsany has written and called "If." The idea is that an amusingly commonplace city man, John Beal, who is making enough out of carpets to live comfortably with a wife, who adores his self-sufficiency, and some children whom we do not see, at Lewisham, is, through the agency of a wonder-working green snake, allowed, as they say, to observe, to retract a move. If anything fell out almost 10 years ago he can now have it all out rightly and take the consequences.

In little natures little things rankle longest and John has never got over an affront put on him 10 years ago by a railway porter who slammed the gate in his face and so caused him to miss a train. He says he would like to know what would have happened to him if he had caught that train. The dusky Ali says he shall live through the 10 years in a day and be none the worse for it.

So John, despite the discussion of his apprehensive little wife, who does not see what she has to gain by John's experiment, gives the stone a rub and finds himself unable to read his paper, owing to the prettiest girl in the world sitting opposite to him in the second-class carriage that carries him to the office. A breeze springs up between her and an ill-mannered fellow passenger. She wants the blind up and he rudely pulls them down. John champions her cause. He pulls the blinds up, and the third-party gets out at the next station.

John and Miranda get into conversation. She is an orphan, entitled to a vast fortune left her by her father. It consists of a debt owed to the estate by the ruler of some Asiatic province. Will John help her there? Of course he will. And so she fits him out to board the debtor in his oriental den. Thither John goes and, establishing himself in a tent, induces the people to scrap some of their idols. But he does not make much headway with Hussein. And when Miranda, greatly to his dismay, turns up at his tent and adds her demands to his, Hussein magniloquently declares that he will pay the debt only in the way of his people, which is no good to their creditors.

Miranda draws out to John, "Kill him." And John apparently carries out the instruction, for we next see him in Hussein's place "bossing the town" with Miranda, who has also adopted Oriental dress, as his consort. Here the action is at times lethargic, but there is a faint air of conspiracy through it all. When, at the end of seven years, John finally refuses to marry her, she seeks to have him killed; but he escapes and returns home a vagabond in rags, till the spell expires and he resumes his original shape and character.

Touchstone says, "There is much virtue in your 'If.' And there is some virtue in Lord Dunsany's. But it is fitful, and the frequent spurts of brilliant fantasy did not reconcile all present to the occasional listlessness of the play. Lord Dunsany has set out to write a New Arabian Nights with much of the spirit of Stevenson, but he has not presented matters with Stevenson's vigor or sense of form. There are, properly speaking, no acts, but only seven scenes with three intervals. One has read that Lord Dunsany wrote the piece at odd moments on any scrap of paper that happened to be within reach. This would account for the fragmentary character of the play. Much may be done by stimulating repetitions and generally increasing the pace of the performance.

Mr. Henry Ainley was admirable as John Beal, whether as the suburban or as a "King in Babylon," and Miss Gladys Cooper made a beautiful traveling companion and mock oriental. Mr. C. Lovat Fraser's fantastic idea of scenery, so out of place in "As You Like It," were here happily applied, and Mr. Nigel Playfair as producer was doubtless responsible for a pleasant

ing quaintness of general effect. On the whole the play was very favorably received, but when Lord Dunsany, who had appeared with the actors, had the pluck to come before the curtain alone, there was some booing by those who were not used to this sort of thing.

COOPERATIVE
THEATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Ever since announcement was made of the project of the Actors Equity Association, beginning in June, 1922, show managers and performers have realized that the cooperative movement in the theater, hitherto fostered by small and independent groups only, has received something like a general professional sanction in the United States. It seems to be the sentiment of those interested in the cooperative movement that the equity scheme is another manifestation of a revolt against the Broadway managers and the industrialized theater, and that the outcome will be a good thing to watch. The idea of the rank and file of actors, the country over supporting a revival of classical plays on their own responsibility, is expected to impress managers, awakening in them new respect for the men and women out of whose talents they make their fortunes.

The cooperative movement is illustrated by organizations like the Theater Guild, which has brought out some of the most successful plays the city has known in the last two seasons, competing right on Broadway with the regular managers; and by the Neighborhood Playhouse Company, which until lately has sheltered its productions and husbanded its prosperity in the little theater in Grand Street from which it takes its name. The movement is perhaps illustrated by the Provincetown Players, who have a little theater in MacDougal Street, and has no doubt been illustrated by other experimental organizations, less permanent than theirs, which have been known to down-town fame in recent years.

From the artistic standpoint, possibly the cooperative method of management, whereby the actors share, according to some agreed-upon basis, in the profits of a run, does not signify much. The repertory system of production which goes along with cooperative management may be the really important matter, as far as artistic results are concerned. And yet, cooperation must have a beneficial influence, else the Theater Guild and the Neighborhood Playhouse Company would never have put on such effective productions as they have.

Whitford Kane, who as a former member of Miss Hornum's company in Manchester, England, must understand a good deal about the repertory theater pure and simple, and who as a present member of the Neighborhood organization ought to know the ins and outs of the cooperative repertory theater, invited a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to meet him the other day to discuss certain points. He no sooner opened the subject in question than it became evident that he regarded the commercial theater just as necessary as the cooperative theater, inasmuch as the commercial theater fixes an actor's worth and determines on what terms he should share in the income of a cooperative institution.

"The basis," said he, "should be an actor's Broadway salary. And by that I mean not what the actor thinks he is worth, but what he can actually go out and make. That basis is sure to appeal to every member of a cooperative company as fair; and you would be surprised if you knew how willing actors are to go into a production and take whatever comes or does not come in the way of box-office receipts. They are almost always glad to fit in with the profits. What they do not like is to have the income kept secret and to go on from week to week not knowing how much they are helping the manager to earn or helping him lose, as the case may be. As a matter of practice, I should say no cooperative scheme should be entered upon that did not guarantee the actors a certain salary for the first three weeks. After that, in my opinion, the show could properly be conducted on a sharing plan.

"What we want, in order to carry out a cooperative movement like that of the Neighborhood Playhouse Company to its best conclusions is an up-town theater to which we can move our down-town successes. Let someone on Broadway give us bricks and mortar when we need them and we can get along. If we could persuade one of the regular managers to sign a contract with us for a house, we would discharge our obligations to him and do the rest according to our own cooperative system. The trouble is, things are now in that many plays that would be a moderate success, by which I mean a success sufficient to suit the actors, must be shelved in favor of plays that are enormous successes. In this way a good piece, that might draw \$8000 in patronage a week, is kept off the stage for something that can draw \$14,000.

Besides the satisfaction of having a financial interest in the play, actors in the cooperative repertory theater know they can have a variety of parts and so develop their powers to their full extent. They do not have to depend on the yes or no of managers who are looking for types. The movement, you understand, is American and recent. It stands for a desire of the actors to take over the theater, in a measure, to themselves. And I repeat, it needs for its best development in New York an up-town house."

JOHN SARMENT

A Rising French Playwright

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A new light is seen in the theatrical firmament of Paris. Everywhere there are signs of a new era. The younger men are being encouraged as never before. One society called La Grinace is producing at the Comedie-Montaigne by permission of works by new and unknown authors. Some of them are of great merit. Then there is the Vieux-Colombier, which under Jacques Copeau is producing some remarkable pieces and discovering fresh playwrights. There have been many revelations of talent. But perhaps the chief revelation is that of the exceptional theatrical ability of a young man named John Sarment.

John Sarment woke up to find himself famous after the presentation of "Le Pêcheur d'Ombres" at the Maison de l'Œuvre. In passing it should be noted that Mr. Lugné-Poe, the director of this theater, is also a distinguished actor, is perpetually searching for fresh talent and does not hesitate to produce a play because it is out of the beaten track or is the work of some one who has never before been presented to the public. It is not unfair to say that the two pillars of the new drama in France are Lugné-Poe and Jacques Copeau. Others such as Firmin Gémier are also encouraging, but these two men above all are giving chances to a class of work which is quite distinctive. Speaking generally its chief characteristic is that it is symbolic.

John Sarment is probably the best of this school of younger men who are endeavoring to express and interpret life in symbols. Masterlinck of course puts symbolism on the stage but the new playwrights differ from Masterlinck in sticking closer to outward semblances. They appear to be developing on symbolic lines the Ibsen drama. The basis of their work is realist but upon this realism is embroidered poetic fancy and philosophic connotation.

This is the case in particular with "Le Pêcheur d'Ombres." The shadows that the central figure of the piece occupied himself in fishing for have a clear significance. Jean is a poet who has suffered sentimental deception. He was in love with a girl named Nelly. After she rejected him he lives not in the past but in the present. He enjoys the passing moment like a child. He is emancipated from the shackles of memory.

He is a happy man but because his happiness is different from the happiness of the ordinary person, his mother and his brother consider it necessary to restore to him the remembrance of his disappointment. They bring upon the scene the girl Nelly in the hope that he will recognize her. He fails to do so but his sweetness makes such an impression upon Nelly that she in her turn feels a deep affection for him. The idyl is admirable. The shadow-happiness is nearly caught.

But there are complications. The brother becomes jealous and by his machinations actually succeeds in awakening the memory of Jean. Memory, according to the author, brings back unhappiness. Such is the theme which is cleverly worked out. In expressing it briefly of course one does great injustice to the author. He does not mean any conclusion so sharp as that suggested to be drawn. It is an atmosphere that he creates and it is a story which he tells. One may, however, refuse to accept the apparent meaning of the play and yet admire the force and the beauty of the play. The various incidents and the other elements of dramatic inevitability, and the situations that are created are highly emotional. Mr. Sarment is a clever craftsman. He possesses originality. His dialogue is unforced and sober. The impression that he produces is one of literary sincerity. One must recognize that here is a young dramatist who has first-rate qualities.

So extraordinary has been his success so much is likely to be heard of him in the future that it is about to be noted incidentally, without an actor in the troupe of Lugné-Poe—that a few remarks should be added. This piece is his second play. Last year his "La Couronne de Carton" was played at the Maison de l'Œuvre and the critics at once observed that it contained considerable promise. "Le Pêcheur d'Ombres" may be said to have fulfilled that promise. Immediately after the success of "Le Pêcheur d'Ombres," the Comedie-Française, whose acceptance of a work consecrates the fame of the author, announced that it would receive a new piece by Mr. Sarment entitled "Je Suis Trop Grand Pour Moi." Its production will not long be delayed. It is an exceptional honor that thus falls upon the young author at the very beginning of his career. He is being compared to such a popular favorite as the youthful Musset.

He studied acting at the Conservatoire and accompanied James Copeau on his American visit. It was after his return from America that he wrote "La Couronne de Carton" which was immediately accepted by Lugné-Poe. Then while still acting he wrote "Le Pêcheur d'Ombres" and the piece which will shortly be played by the Comedie-Française. He is engaged on a fourth play, "Le Mariage d'Hamlet." He regards his masters Moliere, Marivaux, whose play and clear dialogue he appears to imitate to some extent, and Shakespeare; but of course he is strongly moved by what may be called the modern spirit. The career of John Sarment must certainly be watched.

A photo-play version of Galsworthy's "Justice" is to be made with William Faversham in the rôle of Falder. An Ian MacLaren story, "The Bonnie Briar

Bush," is being used as the basis of a picture which is being made by an American company in Scotland.

STATE OF THE STAGE
IN ARGENTINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The outlook for the genuine development of the stage in Argentina is not regarded as very encouraging, despite a number of authors capable of the best work. The comment of those critics whose lines are worth reading is anything but cheerful, and it is to be suspected that the dramas to which they must go provide only too valid a basis for their complaints. Two chief causes have been brought forward to explain the undoubted decline through which the better play is passing in Buenos Aires; first, the exaggerated commercial character of the managers—a cry that has become synonymous, it would seem, with management the world over—and the Society of Authors, where the chief topic of discussion is not drama but money.

A sign of the times appears in the announcements issued by stage managers and by the authors' society itself: the amounts of money made on the various plays are blazoned forth, and the authors are listed, by their own society, in the order of their financial success for the preceding season. All this, and more, from the pen of Antonio Viergol, who is not an Argentine, but who is so well known in the country and knows its stage so well, that his opinion was requested and given—be it said in his honor—with the utmost candor.

Viergol finds the Argentine stage suffering from what he calls "metalization"—the greed for coin. The artistic aspect has so far disappeared that the business is really a form of industrial exploitation, and the aims of the founders have been forgotten. A veritable "manufacturers' trust" is the result, through which the supply of plays is controlled by a would-be monopoly, as in any industrial circle. Such a state of affairs works in two directions. By its positive action it violates the public taste, and the authors who are willing to cater to it; negatively, it keeps the genuine artists from producing the plays which are foredoomed to inadequate presentation and reception. Among these better dramatists are men like Iglesias Paz, González Castillo, Martinez Cuitino Cito M. Clone, Garcia Veloso (author of a history of his nation's letters), Pérez Petit (a good novelist), Roberto Payró (another). It is the opinion of more than one competent judge that the times are ready for change. The query is, how long will it take for the change to become effective?

One question—and a fundamental one—that Viergol did not touch upon in his reply, which was in reality a personal letter to a friend rather than a treatise, was years ago pointed out by the best of the Argentine theatrical critics, and incidentally, one of the most readable of the modern men of the theater, Juan Pablo Echague, critic for the "Nación," is in his writings a well-balanced nationalist, alert to the sincerity of real artistry. As far back as 1907 he pointed out the root of the evil that blighted so vast a percentage of native dramatic effort. That effort was not genuinely native. It did not observe directly from life, but wrote with an eye upon other nations and other men's books. It had no feeling for the sterner art of the theater—that which, each epoch extends, exposition, and the relation of events instead of presenting them synthetically. He had harsh words for the contemporary productions, but his harshness was born of his love for the theater, for his nation and fellow men. If he spoke of "desolating mediocrity" and the "disquieting superabundance" of the plays, he was none the less eager to praise the good and his labors are indubitably one of the factors that will aid in the restoration of the Argentine theater.

To Jean Paul the Argentine stage, from the very circumstances of its surroundings and its soil, should be essentially a place of optimism and confidence in the present and the future, "with a comforting moral lesson." Just what is to emerge from the contemporary era of money and trade cannot be predicted, but so perspicacious a thinker as Francisco Garcia Calderon, in commenting upon a collection of Jean Paul's critical reviews, sees the rise of a new comic impulse, which will be fed by the types produced in a country where new fortunes make a sort of new world "bourgeois gentilhomme"; he sees, too, the possibility of a varied scene revealing the contact of the different races that are building up that new world, the drama of advancing democratic ideals and so on.

But there is little to feed such hopes in the present product, at least. To have great poets, Whitman told us, there must be great audiences, too. Argentina has the poets, the playwrights; but has it, yet, the audiences, the managers, the national auditorium?

THEATRICALS AT
GLASGOW UNIVERSITY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Three performances of Sir J. M. Barrie's play, "What Every Woman Knows," have been given by the students of Glasgow University in the hall of the Students Union. For some time past attempts have been made by persons interested in the drama to form an amateur dramatic club in connection with the university, but as the response made to the appeals was not considered sufficient to insure success, the scheme was laid aside for a time. It was recognized, however, that the

university was at a serious disadvantage in having no institution of this nature, and that a dramatic club, by helping to improve the standing of the university, might be of great assistance in fostering the community spirit which is so essential to real academic life but which, unfortunately, has been largely allowed to decline in Scottish universities.

With this object the University Boat Club has been presenting Sir J. M. Barrie's play and so successful has the enterprise been that the immediate foundation of a flourishing dramatic club has been assured.

The play was produced under the direction of Miss Agnes Bartholomew, who is well known in Scottish amateur theatrical and repertory circles, and special scenery was designed and made for the occasion by the master of works to the university. The plot, which depends for its success on the interpretation of Scottish character, was very sympathetically presented. The parts of John Shand, railway porter and student, who becomes a member of Parliament, and the men of the Wylie family, were taken by students whose acquaintance with the types they interpreted was intimate and first hand. Maggie Wylie, Lady Sybil, and the Comtesse were played by ladies from Queen Margaret College. Between the acts musical selections were given by the orchestra of the University Middle Class Society.

So successful has the production been that not only is the future of the drama in the university secured but the authorities have announced that arrangements are being made by which the university is to give performances of a Greek play, the "Antigone" of Sophocles, early next year in one of the city theaters. The announcement was greeted with great enthusiasm and although the task seems to be no easy one, the play alone requiring players to the number of 120, there is confidence in the ability of the students to carry it to a successful conclusion.

It is hoped that in this way Glasgow University may begin to capture a share of the laurels which so far have been confined to Oxford and Cambridge in the field of amateur theatricals. Preparations are already on foot and the translation of the play by Professor Harrower of Aberdeen University has been selected for use on this occasion.

"THE HARLEQUINADE"
IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Moving from the Neighborhood Playhouse uptown, the Neighborhood Playhouse Company opened a season at the PUNCH and JUDY Theater on the evening of June 14, with the one-act piece, "A Night at an Inn," by Lord Dunsany, and the five-act piece, "The Harlequinade," by Granville Barker and Dion Clayton Calhoun, as the bill. Though they traveled from the East Side of the city to Broadway as a small group, they made a large showing, some of the principals, such as the structure of the program, appearing in two, three, or even four guises. They worked, it is said, chiefly under the direction of Miss Alice Lewisohn, but they performed with the spontaneity of artists going their own individual ways, nobody driving them, nobody checking them. They displayed such an equality of excellence that actors of the first line and actors of the second were quite indistinguishable. As for third-line actors, none were to be found in the cast of either piece.

Concerning "A Night at an Inn," it may be said that they interpreted the play as a play, with high distinction, but that they impersonated the characters with something short of that clearness of outline and that contrast of light and shade that would be likely to signalize the performance of men picked for the job by a commercial manager. Ian MacLaren in the part of Scott-Fortescue, the high-bred contriver of the theft of the idol's eye, and Frederick Lloyd, Lawrence Cecil and Whitford Kane, in the parts of the three disreputables who assist in accomplishing the design, all disclosed perfect understanding of the character's purpose as a whole; but at the same time not one of them put into his speech that special coloring of the phrase and into his action that particular command of attitude and gesture that would result in great portrayal. There, needless to say, is the difficulty with repertory companies. The actor, instead of giving himself to a part as if that part were his career, must be prepossessed with other parts while he is attending to the present one. But it is a difficulty, assuredly, which the public on occasion can afford to ignore, accepting a little freshness, light-heartedness and enthusiasm on the stage once in a while by way of relief from intensity, specialization and merciless competency.

From the mechanical standpoint, none of the regular uptown organizations could easily surpass the Neighborhood Playhouse Company, however great their resources. The episode of the statue tramping upon the scene and retrieving the stolen ruby was carried out with poignant surprise and effective illusion. But no doubt the idea of an image assuming vitality and proceeding to punish offenders, whom the law and society cannot reach, is so much a part of popular lore as to be seized immediately by the imagination of an audience and believed in, be the methods of stage presentation what they will. Indeed, the whole play of Dunsany can, without doubt, be looked upon as the old legend of the Stone Guest, which is so well known in Spanish drama, in association with the theme of Don Juan Tenorio, retold in terms of symbolism.

In "The Harlequinade," the company took an opportunity to read the uptown public a little essay on the decay of the theater under modern industrial management. The chief apologists were Joanna Roos and Mr. Kane as Alice and the uncle of prologue and chorus, and Lily Lubell, Albert Carroll, John Roche, Pacie Ripple, St. Clair Byfield and Mr. MacLaren as representatives of Columbine, Harlequin, Pantaloon, Clown, Philosopher, Man of the World, and parallel types. Really the piece was more interesting in the opening and the close, on the banks of the Styx, and in the Italian sixteenth-century and English eighteenth-century tableaux, where comedy reigns, than it was in the sketch picturing the theater of tomorrow, where satire has sway. At the same time, the fun and farce of the stage of the future, on which, for economy's and efficiency's sake, triangular screens and flashes of light replace actors, were not to be resisted.

"HUNKY DORY," BY
MACDONALD WATSON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Hunky Dory," a comedy of character in three acts, by MacDonald Watson, presented at the Kingsway Theater, London. The cast:

A Postman.....David Clyde
Jenny.....Stella Campbell
Polly.....Jean S. Sturrock
Hunky Dory.....Robert Drysdale
Specty Todd.....Robert Drysdale
Mrs. Macfadyen.....Frances Ross-Campbell
Peter Maguffe.....Macdonald Watson
David Low.....F. Manning Sproston

LONDON, England.—It is probably safe to assert that the element of surprise enters into 99 plays out of every 100; surprise, that is to say, experienced by some of the characters on account of the actions of others. The surprise may or may not be shared by the audience, but that point should be immaterial to the play's effectiveness. Otherwise it would be impossible to enjoy a play twice or to enjoy even once, on the stage, a play that one had already read or that was based, as even the great Greek tragedies, on a well-known story. If the enjoyment that a play gives its audience really bears a relation to the surprise it gives him, then it certainly does not belong to the highest order of plays. It may, however, have qualities which make it worth seeing a second time, even though that particular virtue has gone out of it. Or it may not.

There can be no doubt that a good deal of the very genuine pleasure which one gets from "Hunky Dory" is due to the series of ingenious surprises which the author has arranged for his audience. That Jenny was really Hunky's daughter and not Specty's; that the hundred pounds was Mrs. Macfadyen's; that Mrs. Macfadyen had known about it all the time—all these were things that we did not guess until, or almost until, they were revealed to us. But now that we know them, would it be worth while to see the play again? It is a question that can only be answered by experiment, but one may hazard that it would.

For apart from the clever plot, "Hunky Dory" is really humorous, with the sort of humor usually described as "pawky." It is full of effective "lines." And it is very well acted. That may seem irrelevant to the merits of the play itself; but it is impossible to think of this particular play apart from the particular company that plays it. It could hardly be performed by any but Scotsmen. Moreover, since Mr. Macdonald Watson, the author, is also a member of the cast, it is permissible to suppose that he had the capacities and characteristics of himself and his colleagues in mind when he worked out his comedy. At any rate, the parts are all in the right hands. Mr. Watson himself as Peter Maguffe, the plumber regarded by the audience as the central and most amusing figure on the stage; but amusing as he is, there is not one among his fellows who does not give him adequate support.

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Sooeep, Sooeep!

Black as a chimney in his face,
And ivory white his teeth,
And in his braw-bound cart he rides,
The chestnut blooms beneath.

"Sooeep, Sooeep!" he cries, and
brightly peers
This way and that, to see
With his two light-blue shining eyes
What custom there may be.

And once inside the house, he'll squat,
And drive his rods on high,
Till twirls his sudden sooty brush
Against the morning sky.
—Walter De La Mare.

Adventures With a Small Boy

In one of his essays Randolph Bourne recounts the adventures of a bachelor caring for a small boy, whom he had agreed to take charge of for twenty-four hours:

"Ernest expressed no aversion to staying with me. He was cheerful, a little embarrassed, incurious. The removal of his hat disclosed a Dutch-cut of yellow hair, blue eyes, many little freckles, and an expression of slightly quizzical good-humor. I really had not had the least conception how big a boy of six was likely to be, and I found comfort in the evidence that he was big enough to be self-regulating, and yet deliciously small enough to be watched over. He could be played with, and without danger of breaking him.

"Ernest sat passively on a chair and surveyed the room. . . . The room suddenly became very inane; the piano a huge packing-box, the bookcases offensive, idiotic shelves. A silly room to live in! A room practically useless for these new and major purposes of life. I was ashamed of my surroundings, for I felt that Ernest was surveying me with contempt and reproach.

"It suddenly seemed as if little boys must like to look at pictures. Ernest had clambered up into a big chair, and was sitting flattened against its back, his legs sticking straight out in front of him, and a look of mild lassitude on his face. He took with some alacrity the illustrated newspaper supplement which I gave him, but my conscience tortured me a little as to whether his interest was the desperate one of demanding something for his mind to feed on, however arid it might be, or whether it was a genuine aesthetic response. He gave all the pictures exactly the same amount of time, rubbing his hand over each to make sure that it was flat, and he showed no desire to talk about anything he had seen. Since most of the pictures were of war, my pacifist spirit rebelled against dwelling on them. His celerity dismayed me. It became necessary to find more pictures. I had a sudden horror

of an afternoon of picture-books, each devoured in increasingly accelerated fashion. How stupid seemed my rows of dully printed books! Not one of them could disgorge a picture, no matter how hard you shook it. Deeply seized me when I found only a German handbook of Greek sculpture, and another of Michelangelo. In hopeful trepidation I began on them. I wondered how long they would last.

"It was clearly an unfamiliar field to Ernest. My attempts to test his classical knowledge were a failure. He recognized the Greeks as men and women, but not as gods, and there were moments when I was afraid he felt their nudity as indecent. He insisted on calling the Winged Victory an angel. There had evidently been religion in Ernest's career. I told him that there were pictures of marble statues from Greece, of gods and things, and I hurriedly sketched such myths as I could remember in an attempt to overtake Ernest's headlong rush of interest. But he did not seem to listen, and he ended by calling every flowing female form an angel. He laughed greatly at their missing arms and heads. I do not think I quite impressed him with the Greek spirit.

"On Michelangelo there was chance to test his Biblical background. He proved never to have heard of David, and took the story I told him with a little amused and incredulous chortle. Moses was new to him, and I could not make him feel the majesty of the horn and beard. When we came to the Sistine I felt the constraint of theology. Should I point out to him God and Adam and Eve, and so perhaps fix in his infant mind an ineradicable theological bias? Now I understand the temptation which every parent must suffer, to dose his child with easy mythology. . . . But I am glad that I had the strength sternly to refrain, hoping that Ernest was too intellectually robust to be trifled with. I confined myself to pointing out the sweep of clouds, the majesty of the prophets, the cracks in the plaster, the mighty forms of the sibyls.

"But with my last sibyl I was trapped. It smote my thought that there were no more pictures. And Ernest's passivity had changed. We were sitting on the floor, and his limbs began to take on movement. He crawled about, and I thought began to look menacingly at movable objects on tables. My phobia of the combination of movable objects and children returned. Parenthood suddenly seemed the most difficult thing in the world. Ernest was not talking very much, and I doubted my ability to hold him very long entranced in conversation. Imagination came to my relief in the thought of a suburban errand. I remembered a wonderful day when I myself had been taken by my uncle to the next town on a journey—the long golden afternoon, the thundering expresses at the station, the amazing watch which he had unaccountably presented me with at the end of the day. Ernest should be taken to Brookfield.

"Our lunch had to be taken at the railroad station. Ernest climbed with much puffing up to the high stool by the lunch-counter, and sat there unsteadily and triumphantly while I tried to think what little boys ate for their lunch. My decision for scrambled eggs and a glass of milk was unwise. The excitement of feeding scrambled eggs to a slippery little boy on top of a high stool was full of incredible thrills. The business of preventing a deluge of milk whenever Ernest touched his glass forced me to an intellectual concentration which quite made me forget my own eating. Ernest himself seemed in a state of measureless satisfaction; but the dizzy way in which he brandished his fork, the hairbreadth escape of those morsels of food as they passed over the abyss of his lap, the new and strange impression of smearedness one got from his face, kept me in a state of absorption until I found we had but one minute to catch our train. With Ernest clutching a large buttered roll which he had decently refused to relinquish, we rushed through the gates.

"When the candy-man came through the train, Ernest asked me in the most detached tone in the world if I was going to buy any candy. And I asked him with a similar dryness what his preference in candy were. He expressed a cool interest in lemon-drops. The marvelous way in which Ernest did not eat those lemon-drops gave me a new admiration for his self-control. He finished his buttered roll, gazed out of the window, casually ate two or three lemon-drops, and then carefully closed the box and put it in his pocket.

"Our talk was mostly of the things that flashed past our eyes. I was interested in Ernest's intellectual background. Out of the waste of signboards and fat meadows there was occasionally a disengaged river with boats or a factory or a lumberyard which Ernest could be called upon to identify. He was in great good humor, squirming on his seat, and he took delight in naming things, and in telling me of other trips on the railroad he had taken. He did not ask where we were going. I told him, but it seemed not especially to concern him. He was living in life's essential, — excitement, — and neither the future nor the past mattered. He held his own ticket a little incredulously, but without that sense of the importance of the business that I had looked for. I found it harder and harder not to treat him as an intellectual equal.

"In Brookfield I became conscious of a desire to show Ernest off. I was acquiring a proprietary interest in him. I was getting proud of his good temper, his intelligence, his self-restraint, his capacity for enjoying himself. I wanted to see my pride reflected in another mind. I would take him to my wise old friend, Beulah. I knew how pleasantly mystified she would be at my sudden possession of a chubby, yellow-haired little boy.



Portrait of a European king, sometimes identified as Henry IV of France or Charles V of Spain, by an artist of the Court of the Emperor Jahangir, Mogul (Delhi School, early seventeenth century)

Indian Portrait Painters

The son and successor of Akbar, Jahangir (A. D. 1605-1627), and Shah Jahan (A. D. 1628-1658) were both lovers of art and employed a vast number of artists, but as it is almost impossible to show the differences that exist between the styles of these two rulers, and as the same artists worked for both, I must treat the entire first half of the seventeenth century as one period, leaving to future writers to enter into details and reconsider my conclusions.

At this time portrait painting became fashionable, and the Emperor himself and his entire court had their portraits painted. There are few courts that one knows so well by its portraiture as that of the Mogul Emperors. Dignitaries and military men of various rank were depicted, the number of their portraits amounting to hundreds, and almost without exception the sitters are represented standing with the face in profile.

It is a remarkable characteristic of the Indian artist to allow every object to have an individual effect without any idea of grouping. This is especially seen in his portraits, the sitters being invariably placed against an unbroken background, with a few small plants on the ground. It was only in the very early days of Indian art that any attempt at grouping was made, and this was entirely due to Persian influence.

At the close of Jahangir's reign, and more particularly in the time of Shah Jahan, a fashion came into vogue, in which only the head was finished, while the body was but outlined. These portraits were executed with a brush as fine as that of Bishad, every effort being concentrated on the expression of the eye and profile: even the color of the complexion is but faintly expressed.

I am led intuitively to think that these are imitations of similar portraits drawn by Holbein, or more probably by Dürer or his school; this is chronologically quite possible, and it would have been very easy for such portraits to reach the Mogul Emperor as a present from Europe. The Emperor perhaps commanded his artists to produce one in the same style, but, accustomed as they were to draw everything in miniature, they reduced the original. It, however, does not prevent me from being of the opinion that they are the most beautiful miniatures that Indian art has produced.

It is no unusual thing to meet with

Indian drawings, copied from European paintings or engravings; at times they are merely copies, and at other times the native of India has changed the heads and costumes, but retained the European grouping. It would cause me to digress too far were I to enter upon the subject of these imitations in detail, but for a specialist this offers a wide field for investigation that would be interesting, and possibly many a European picture that is now deemed lost will, by similar copies, be proved to have been transferred to India. — "The Miniature Painting and Painters of Persia, India, and Turkey, from the Eighth to the Eighteenth Century," by F. R. Martin.

Tara

Tara, then, is about twenty-five miles from Dublin, and rail brings you to within four English miles of it at Kilmessan. (It is not much further distance from Navan, on the 'other side'.) Driving from Kilmessan, you soon come into a country of low hills, the southern confine of the Boyne valley, and you approach Tara itself without any sense of nearing a marked eminence. In the little village (which has been a village for many hundreds of years) is a meeting place of roads; but the best landmark is the church and churchyard. Roughly speaking, the top of the hill consists of two long fields, permanent pasture like nearly all that country. Grazing land at Tara fetches about five pounds the Irish acre; the old lands did not pick the worst of Ireland for their demesne. These two fields run east and west, with a fall each way, so that the highest point is about the bank which divides them — part of which is the old bank of Rath na Ríogh, the Rath of the Kings. Along these two fields is a slope to the northward, mainly covered with a plantation, and in that plantation are two earthenworks. Along the south side, which slopes less sharply, is another earthenwork, where bullocks drink of the well Nemnach; and out of the corner of this field, at the east, the churchyard is cut.

Thus, entering by the gate at the east end near the village, you have the churchyard to your left, and to your right is the ground plan of the banqueting hall. Straight before you, as you advance, is the demolished Rath na Seanaldh. Beyond that is the dividing ditch, which you cross by a stile, near the churchyard wall; and you are at once among a whole system of mounds. The whole field, some six acres, is enclosed by the ring of Rath

na Ríogh, which can easily be traced everywhere except on the south, where it is here superseded by a big raised ditch—I may explain to English readers that ditch in Ireland means any kind of fence not of wire or wood. Quite near the stile is a little mound, the Mound of the Hostages; beyond that, crowned by a very indistinct statue of St. Patrick and an ancient pillar stone, is a singular double rath in the form of a figure eight, which is called the "Forradh" or Place of Assembly. And away to the west, outside the Rath na Ríogh, is Rath Laoghaire, easily traceable.

In the plantation to the north are two paths, and a third is in the main field just bordering the plantation. I have only to add that the precinct of Tara in ancient times extended east of the road from which you enter, and that in this end of it were several mounds, now effaced by cultivation. At present the earthworks which remain are safe enough; no man thinks of putting a spade into the soil of Meath. Yet it was not always so; and even here on the hill can be seen such fences as are to be traced all through that fertile plain: long rows of thorn trees which may afford shade for grazing cattle, but have no other purpose, since what was once the enclosure for growing crops is now gapped and almost traversable for wheels. The Meath farmer buys and sells, shuts gates and opens them. These operations he can conduct unaided, and consequently human beings are scarce in Meath: the richest regions in Ireland are lonelier than the mountains of Donegal, and you may drive on the roads for miles without meeting any Christian. — "The Fair Hills of Ireland," by Stephen Gwynne.

My Modest Northern Garden

My modest Northern garden is full of yellow flowers. And quaking leaves and sunlight And long noon hours.

It hangs upon the hillside Above the little town; And there in pleasant weather You can look far down.

To the broad dikes of Grand Pré Roamed over by the herds.

—Bliss Carman.

Making Happy

True happiness consists in making happy. —Bhāvrī.

The Crucible of Truth

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE offers to the world a solution to all the problems that fret and perplex it, no matter how seemingly insoluble they appear to be. It is evident that the world's problems are neither more nor less than the sum of the problems of the individuals composing it, and in a final analysis each individual's trouble may be defined as ignorance of the true nature of God, divine Principle, and His perfect creation, the spiritual universe. The expression of such ignorance may become perceptible as physical sickness, inertia, hopelessness, despair, self-will, vicious habits or any other of the manifold disguises of the one evil, but it matters not, since all these manifestations are merely the attempt of mortal mind to counterfeit the unity of good in a seemingly infinite variety of evil. For generations mankind has been educated to believe in the evidence of the material senses and to accept the material universe and mortal man as the creation of infinite Spirit. It comes as a shock to the complacency of educated belief to learn that this same material universe and mortal man are not the creation of the one infinite Spirit, but are nothing more nor less than the counterfeit, the suppositional product of a hypothetical mortal mind, yet such is the scientific truth which is revealed in Christian Science.

Nineteen centuries ago Christ Jesus taught that the flesh profiteth nothing. He proved his teaching by his works, showing the utter nothingness of all material sense testimony, and demonstrating the allness of Spirit, God. The truth he preached and practiced was such a rebuke to mortal mind, the belief of life, substance, and intelligence in matter, that the carnal mind rose up and crucified him, only to find that this finally broke the seeming power of death, the very quintessence of materialism. It is a matter of history that for some three centuries after this stupendous event, his apostles and followers continued to do the works he did, but thereafter the lust of the flesh and the pride of life, substituting fair words for good deeds, ritual and creed for self-sacrifice and demonstration, gained the victory, and the world lapsed once more into the chaos of mortal beliefs.

It is also a matter of history which the world today is slowly but surely waking up to, that the exact or scientific knowledge of God and of man's relationship to Him, which Jesus exemplified, has been rediscovered in Christian Science, which for over fifty years has been healing all manner of sickness and casting out sin, regenerating mankind through an understanding of the spiritual nature of existence. This waking-up process is taking place all over the globe on a continually increasing scale, and as an inevitable corollary, men are beginning to claim their birthright, dominion over all the hosts of evil. One of the biggest dogmas to be exposed in its complete falsity is the belief in the indestructibility of matter. Christian Science teaches that, so far from being indestructible, matter is in absolute fact nonexistent or unreal, and that it is our task to destroy our own belief in its reality. In the textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, we read: "We must destroy the false belief that life and intelligence are in matter, and plant ourselves upon what is pure and perfect. Paul said, 'Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh.' Sooner or later we shall learn that the fetters of man's finite capacity are forged by the illusion that he lives in body instead of in Soul, in matter instead of in Spirit." (Pp. 222, 223.)

In this age, Mrs. Eddy has, through her understanding of spiritual reality, stripped all disguise from evil, and exposed its nothingness to such an extent that her work can never be overthrown, nor the lie hold undisputed sway again. These latter days are even now witnessing the upheaval produced by the alternative power of Christian Science. The relentless light of Truth is flooding the universe. Gone is error's fictitious claim to be more powerful than Principle, and the chorus of heartfelt thanks that is welling up all over the world from those who have discerned and put into practice the teachings of Christian Science, thereby demonstrating their truth, constitutes such a volume of corroborative evidence as to cheer and encourage all who would be dismayed at the calamities of today.

To those who are willing to trust Principle, there is nothing to be perturbed about, even though the end of all things may seem at hand. In place of a nameless dread or a blind optimism, Christian Science instills a quiet serenity of consciousness, arising from the demonstrable fact that God, divine Mind, is Principle and that man is His image or idea, always governed, guarded, guided, and encircled by infinite divine Love. This is indeed a priceless possession, bringing a living reality to the promise in Psalms: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

There is just one place where we have got to break up the ignorance of the true nature of God, and that is in our own consciousness. The human mind does not like being exposed as a fraud and a lie, and would exert every wile to stave off the inevitable day, but once the Truth has been glimpsed in Christian Science we can press on,

knowing that one on God's side is a majority and that the victory over self is the only victory worth having. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 79 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," "All these mortal beliefs will be purged and dissolved in the crucible of Truth, and the places once knowing them will know them no more forever, having been swept clean by the winds of history. The grand verities of Science will sift the chaff from the wheat, until it is clear to human comprehension that man was, and is, God's perfect likeness, that reflects all whereby we can know God. In Him we live, move, and have being."

Nothing that is real can be destroyed; conversely, error once destroyed is destroyed forever; it cannot reappear to tempt us or others under any guise.

Midsummer Day in Fleet Street

Basil

What? thrilled with happiness today,
The longest day in all the year,
Which we must spend in making hay
By thrashing straw in Fleet Street here!

What scent? what sound? The odor stale
Of watered streets; the bruit loud
Of hoof and wheel on road and rail,
The rush and trample of the crowd!

Herbert

Humming the song of many a lark,
Out of the sea, across the shires,
The west wind blows about the park,
And faintly stirs the Fleet Street wires.

Perhaps it sows the happy seed
That blossoms in your memory;
Certain of many a western mead,
And hill and stream it speaks to me.

With rosy showers of apple-bloom
The orchard sward is mantled deep;
Shaded in some sequestered coombe
The red deer in the Quantocks sleep.

Basil

Go on: of rustic visions tell
Till I forget the wilderness
Of sooty brick, the dusty smell,
The jangle of the printing-press.

Herbert

I hear the woodman's measured stroke;
I see the amber streamlet glide—
Above, the green gold of the oak
Fledges the gorge on either side.

A thatched roof shines athwart the gloom
Of the high moorland's darksome ground;
Far off the surging rollers boom,
And fill the shadowy wood with sound.

—John Davidson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1921

EDITORIALS

Yielding to the Coal Combine

Now it is the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission who "warns" consumers of coal in the United States that they should place their orders at once if they expect to avoid trouble in securing prompt shipments. Those who have been holding off, on the assumption that there would be some recession from the high prices that have been maintained ever since the war, may as well give in, he says in effect. There will be no recession. He feels sure of it, because he is certain that there will be no reduction of freight rates, on coal or anything else. At least, that is clearly the purport of what he has to say. As an official of the United States Government, at the head of the body which is supposed to supervise rail rates and rail movements in the public interest, he practically tells the people of the United States that they are at the mercy of the railroads and the coal operators. Neither the railroad managements nor the closely associated groups of men who control the coal supply of the country are willing to do anything toward supplying coal at prices one whit less than those that were felt to be necessary while the country was under the stress of its war effort; so the public may as well pay the tribute money at once. The chairman even shows something akin to disgust at the spreading of rumors that any reduction of freight rates would contribute to lowering the price of coal. Such rumors, he intimates, are responsible for much of the stagnation recently noted in industry and commerce. There is almost a suggestion of impatience that anybody should have allowed any expectation of lower rates to have retarded industrial activity.

Perhaps this sort of thing from a government official is what the public must expect. Certainly it is about all the public has had, anywhere, of late, with regard to more equitable conditions in the supplying of fuel. Investigations, small and large, have discovered and made public enough that is convincing of the completeness of the power of the coal operators and the coal railroads to distribute coal when and where they please, at virtually any prices they dare to ask. There is no real doubt on the part of the public that the methods of handling this necessary commodity are unfair, or that they involve favoritism to particular customers or classes of customers, or that the prices which the majority of consumers have to pay are exorbitant. Yet the men who are qualified to know these conditions from the inside, whether government officials or coal traders, have no word of hope for any modification of the exactions or for a fair adjustment of methods. Such men, when they make any statement whatever, can offer nothing better than advice to the public to buy immediately, on pain of suffering from a shortage of fuel later, when the need of ample supply becomes greatest. Such statements are exactly what a coal operator would spread if he were intending to use his power to control the coal situation with the utmost of selfishness. When the same sort of statements are the best that public officials and agents of the government have to offer, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the public officials are as much under the thumb of the coal magnates as everybody else seems to be.

But public officials ought to be able to make a better showing than this. They have the power of the government behind them. They should be able to make government effective over the coal industry and the railroads, as well as over the corner grocer and the retail meat shop. Even if the government policy with respect to railroad freight rates be against effecting a general reduction just now, there would seem to be some ground for requiring a reduction in the rates for carrying coal. Coal must be hauled in summer, if it is to be distributed over the country under favorable conditions. If other kinds of freight are not offering just now, partly because of the high rates on general shipments, that general delay would seem to be good warrant for a special stimulus for coal shipments, such as a reduced rate on coal might provide. Instead of any effort to use the power of government for relieving the situation, however, we have "warnings," and more "warnings." We have explanations of the inevitableness of a shortage if the public does not begin to buy at once. The stress is always upon buying at once, without stopping to question, and never upon the unreasonableness of the existing prices and the propriety of undertaking to compel a reduction.

Perhaps it would be useless for any single factor of the government to attempt to grapple with the situation single-handed. Individuals, even when clothed with official authority, are apt to believe that about all they can hope for, if they try to bring a powerful private interest to book through their unaided effort, is to be quietly and perhaps mysteriously extinguished, without even the satisfaction of knowing that the public has appreciated their attempt. But that is because the powerful interest is bigger than an individual. It is usually a vast organization. If the government agencies are to cope with it successfully, they must make a concerted effort. They must see that all related branches of the government move at once, with something like a common purpose. Such a movement, if concerted now, might accomplish something worth while. The reports of the coal investigations and the strike negotiations of the past few years provide ample information for such a concerted movement, and ample warrant for it. Why not profit by this information? Not to move at all in the matter is for the government to yield the country as a plaything for a special interest, instead of undertaking to see that all interests are fairly safeguarded.

Going! Going! Gone!

It has been asked many times, in these latter days, What is to become of "the stately homes of England"? Early next July, down in Buckinghamshire, the auctioneer will drive home that question, with his hammer, in the case of one of the most famous of these homes, when Stowe will be put up for sale in one lot, or, failing to find a purchaser, in sixty-seven lots, during the following eighteen days. The day will be a day of dire, though the miners, the engineers, and the cotton spinners will no doubt face it philosophically. None the less, it has been the occasion for the insertion of a purple patch in the auctioneer's catalogue, as thus:—"It is with a feeling of profound regret that the auctioneer pens the opening lines of a sale catalogue which may destroy forever the glories of historic Stowe, and disperse to the four winds of Heaven its wonderful collections, leaving only memories of the spacious past."

As a matter of fact, the history of the house of Stowe might be written in a succession of I Ching books! Like that of the title held by its recent owner. This will be the second time that the faces of the vulgar in their hundreds will have been set against its thousand feet of facade, and that their feet will have trampled its halls. This time it will all be over in eighteen days, but when some three-quarters of a century ago the great sale took place, and the missals and the Caxtons, the armor, the Velasquezes and the Van Dykes, and chiefest of all perhaps the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare, went to the hammer, the sale lasted forty days. Even then the sands of the house of Temple were running out. Another forty years, and the title was to become extinct. Yet another forty, and the auctioneer was to write of the sale which "may destroy forever the glories of historic Stowe." It was the last but one of the Dukes who wrought the havoc. The great man's vision was entirely beyond his pocket. Deep as was that. When things became hopeless, and the lawyers were called in, they suggested economies. Economies! Where? when economy was everywhere, demanded the economic peer. Well, for example, there were three maids in the still-room alone, why not cut them down to one. One! murmured the horrified nobleman. One! And then came the historic reason, "Hang it! a fellow must have a biscuit sometimes!"

About a generation later, another historic answer was made under not very dissimilar circumstances. Warwick Castle had been badly burned, and some genius conceived the idea of rebuilding it by public subscriptions. Unfortunately for his success, he determined to begin by obtaining the support of that great prophet of the fine arts, John Ruskin. Then was it that the Slade professor took up his pen, and smote the applicant like this:—"Warwick Castle is burned. 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true. You ask me to help to rebuild Lord Warwick's house. I reply that I am, at this moment, endeavoring to obtain work for a boy, one of a family of five, living in a single room. Therefore, I say, let Lord Warwick rebuild his own house, and if he cannot, then let him live in a ditch till he can." Warwick and Stowe, Longleat and Blenheim, Chatsworth and Welbeck, and a hundred others, with their parks, and their gardens, and their deer, each one of them synonymous with centuries of English history, palaces filled with priceless books and pictures, tapestries and armor, and works of art. There is nothing like them in the whole world. And today the hammer of the auctioneer is poised over one of them—Stowe. Going!

It was in 1596 that the Temple's first came to Stowe, and from that time on it was ever a business of building greater courts, and laying out more wonderful gardens. Everybody of importance who stayed at Stowe had his visit commemorated in some way in the gardens, to say nothing of those who did not stay there. There is a stone altar to Louis the Eighteenth, and an obelisk to Wolfe; an urn in memory of Chatham, and a monkey looking in a mirror to celebrate the wit of Congreve. There is a Venus from Rome, and a figure of Defoe's piper and his dog; whilst the great worthies from Lycurgus to Hampden, from Homer to Shakespeare, and from Socrates to Bacon, dwell like Heliogabalus amidst the roses and the fountains. Vanbrugh had a hand in fashioning it all, and so had Kent, Gibbs, and Grinling Gibbons. And all the world, that was of their day and afterward, came to view their work, to chatter over it, and perchance admire it—kings and statesmen, poets, and painters, soldiers and divines: Horace Walpole, ready to write all about it in one of those wonderful letters to Sir Horace Mann, and James Thomson putting it into verses as he wandered here and there:—

"Oh, lead me to the wide-extended walks,
The fair majestic paradise of Stowe!
Nor Persian Cyrus on Ionia's shore
E'er saw such sylvan scenes; such varied art
By genius fir'd, such ardent genius tam'd
By cool judicious art—that, in the strife,
All beautiful Nature fears to be outdone."

That was how they wrote about it when George the Second was king, and Queen Caroline was paying the visit to Stowe which was to be duly recorded in a statue. Today George the Fifth is king, and we have to read about the great house in a sale's catalogue, wherein everything is set down remorselessly to the cretonne covers and a couple of dozen of pale sherry. The glory is departed, and nothing is left but the cry of the auctioneer, Going! Going! Gone!

The Bull Ring in France

ONE of the most deplorable of recent developments in Europe is the rapid spread of bullfighting as a popular pastime and spectacle. A decade ago, bullfighting was associated almost exclusively with Spain, and was thought to be decaying. It was viewed for what it is—a survival from a barbarous period, bound to disappear before a more enlightened civilization. That it remained established in Spain was regarded merely as an additional proof, if any were needed, that Spain had fallen behind in the general advance. It was as difficult to imagine the rest of western Europe reestablishing or introducing the bullfight as it was to imagine the rehabilitation of cockfighting, bear baiting, or any other similar degrading "sport."

Now, bullfighting in the south of France is absolutely

forbidden by law. Nevertheless, for several years past, the practice has been gaining a steady hold upon the people, and the authorities have been inclined, more and more, as a matter of course, to wink at a breach of the law. It is, however, only within the last year or so that the mask has been thrown off. Up to about a year ago, there was a certain diffidence noticeable in the press in the matter of reporting bullfights, but today, as a correspondent of The Times of London put it, in a dispatch from Vichy, descriptions of French bullfights are now written "in an almost lyrical strain." At Vichy, this correspondent reports, a series of bullfights extending over four months is advertised. At Dax, bullfights are being held in "a new ring"; whilst the papers that report these fights in great detail also announce the opening of another ring at Bordeaux.

Two facts stand out glaringly from this whole unsavory situation. The first is that the development of the bullfight represents a business enterprise pure and simple. Bullfighting, on the scale it is being done in France today, calls for a very large capital indeed. The building of a new ring, capable of accommodating thousands of people, is in itself a great financial venture, and the building of a ring is only a small part of the outlay involved. The second fact is that the institution of bullfighting is being pushed most vigorously at those places which depend very largely for their support upon British and American visitors.

It is just here that the remedy for the whole condition may be found. As The Times' correspondent very justly points out, these British and American visitors have simply to protest with energy and persistence against the holding of these spectacles to secure their summary abolition. If every English and American visitor, he writes, "will make a point of individually addressing a written protest to the Mayors of Vichy, Dax, and other places where bullfighting takes place, I am persuaded that the mayoral sanction will be withdrawn, as it was some years ago at Cannes." It is earnestly to be hoped that such protests may be made, and thus an end put to what is nothing short of a public scandal.

Theater Season in New York

A VARIETY of interests that has been probably unexampled in American theatrical history has marked the stage season just closing in New York. With a range of fare running from the "pattern" entertainments usually provided by the commercial theater to the unusual and bizarre pieces that largely constitute the reason for the existence of the "little" theaters, every possible taste has been catered to. Persons with a real interest in the theater as an art rejoice in this multiplicity of activity, for out of experimentation come new playwrights, new groups of players, and even new producers. The history of past seasons has proved that, with all due credit to the good works of the organized theater, there is constant need of these side-line activities if the main body of production is to be kept from getting into ruts.

One of the experimental groups of a few years ago, comprising the New York Theater Guild, has so far proved its worth that it has been taken under the wing of the organized theater. One of the two great booking circuits is to send the guild's productions on tour next season, after the guild has finished with them in New York. It is this same guild's theater, the Garrick, that has been probably the most consistently interesting playhouse in New York this season, with its productions of Shaw's "Heartbreak House," Milne's "Mr. Pim Passes By," Molnar's "Liliom," and Pinski's "The Treasure." That no strong American play was produced by the guild is probably not that organization's fault. It staged one native work, and has a standing request for more. Other cooperative groups did better than ever before in the city, and it is plain that the cooperative system has become established, now that the professional has come to have faith in it. One independent group had astonishing success with Ervine's "Mixed Marriage," which was moved about the city, wherever a house was available, during four months of performances in twice as many theaters.

Among the first-rate productions of the regular managers are to be remembered Barrie's "Mary Rose," in which Miss Ruth Chatterton was given the trying task of appearing in a role that the public expected to see Miss Maude Adams act. The play is ultra-Barrie in flavor, and, all things considered, Miss Chatterton did acceptable work. Galsworthy's "The Skin Game" proved a bitter but strong and interesting play.

"What might have been" is a refrain often heard in the theaters whenever an imported play of which much had been expected, because of its great success in England, France, Spain, or Germany, fails to attract audiences in the United States. One of the disappointments of the year has been the coolness of the American public toward the revival of "The Beggar's Opera," which has been running for many months at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith. One prefers to think that the piece had the wrong cast and the wrong theater in New York. For the neglect of the New York production of "The Young Visitors" there were several obvious reasons. On the other hand, there was "The Green Goddess," a first-rate Sardou melodrama by William Archer, which has proved one of the hits of George Arliss' career as a star, and which is regarded as, at last, the suitable play he has been looking for in which to make his reentry to the London stage. Another importation, Sacha Guitry's "Debureau," has provided those who regularly praise David Belasco's productions with matter for much comment, but for the playgoers who disregard reputations when they go looking for merit there was much to question in the acting of the principal parts, though the settings were marvels in lighting and detail, as always with this producer.

Of plays of native scene and authorship, probably the most interesting has been Miss Zola Gale's "Miss Lulu Bett," which received the Pulitzer prize of \$1000 for this year, as the best play by an American writer. Miss Clare Kummer's delicious light comedy, "Rollo's Wild Oat," ran for half a year, and for a full season Frank Craven has acted "The First Year" at the Little Theater. Miss Rachel Crothers' "Nice People" has been something of a contribution to the drama of social criticism. "Gold," by Eugene O'Neill, has confirmed the promise of

this highly individual writer, and leads one to look forward with the keener interest to the production of his often announced play, "The Straw," with Miss Margalo Gillmore in the leading role, next season. Miss Gillmore was brought prominently before the public last year by her fine work in "The Famous Mrs. Fair." In the same way Ben-Ami proved his worth for English-speaking audiences by his performance in "Samson and Delilah," though in his case there was a long experience of acting on the Russian stage. Another foreign actor of note who has appeared in the English-speaking theater this season in New York is Joseph Schilkraut, long one of the first players in Berlin. "Ente Madame," by Gilda Varesi, has served to prove the brilliant talents for comedy of its author, who has long been regarded by managers as a "type," to be confined indefinitely to her line of an unbroken succession of viragoes and distracted mothers from the south of Europe.

No record would be complete without a reference to the work of those independent player-managers, Walter Hampden, with his worthy Shakespearean revivals, and Miss Margaret Anglin, with her revival of Euripides' "Iphigenia in Aulis." Then there is an amusing rural drama, of a type long used by George M. Cohan, entitled "Welcome Stranger," providing a first-class characterization of a kindly irrepressible Jew by George Sidney. For melodrama, "The Broken Wing," "The Bat," "The Night Watch," and "The Tavern," have proved of interest. As a sort of set piece for the end of the season there was a joint appearance of Miss Ethel Barrymore and her brother John in "Clair de Lune," an indifferent play made by Mrs. John Barrymore from Hugo's novel story of "The Man Who Laughs." Considered artistically, and as a whole, this production offered as little to commend it as the appearance of Lionel Barrymore in "Macbeth." But it has come to be a tradition that anything the Barrymores do is interesting. Certainly they made their experiments in a season full of interesting ventures.

Editorial Notes

EVERYBODY who believes that the prohibition law must be upheld will be interested in the preparations of its supporters to have a dry parade in New York City on Saturday, July 9, following the anti-prohibition parade that is being engineered by the liquor interests for July 4. If the liquor forces are to go to the expense of bringing marchers from all over the country, for the sake of giving the impression that their Independence Day parade is a legitimate demand for "freedom," their effort will tend to stimulate the churches, civic societies, and business and industrial groups, which realize the beneficial results of prohibition, to make a showing on July 9. There may be no real significance in a comparison between the two demonstrations, yet the militancy of the prohibitionists, one may fairly expect, will be as active as that of the liquor element. Surely it ought to have a vastly greater popular support, for all sorts and conditions of men and women have discovered that there is far more personal freedom involved in the national prohibition of liquor-drinking than there is in national license for it.

THE executive of the Social Democratic Federation has challenged the Duke of Northumberland to meet in debate the veteran Socialist, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, at the House of Commons, and No. 11 Committee Room is the scene of action. Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., will take the chair, supported by Mr. Jack Jones, M. P., Mr. Dan Irving, M. P., and Mr. Tom Kennedy, M. P., who are all members of the federation. The Duke makes the stipulation that he is not to be confined to combating the views of the Social Democratic Federation, but is to be at liberty to make a statement concerning the policy pursued by the "moderates" of the Labor movement. "Nuts in May," indeed to ripen in June, and bring forth fruit in the autumn! Having secured the Duke, and he, according to the rules of the game, having asked, "Who will you send to fetch me away?" one can imagine the delight of the federation when the reply came, "We'll send Mr. Hyndman to fetch you away"; and, marking out a line of action, the tug of war begins.

SIR WILLIAM ORPEN has presented his picture of the French chef to the Diploma Gallery of the Royal Academy, and this fact will induce many people to visit that part of Burlington House who would otherwise have been ignorant of its existence. Because the gallery is open free to the public it seems that no one wishes to go there, but lovers of art who have been struck with the wonderful technique of "Le Chef de l'Hôtel Chatham, Paris," will be glad of the opportunity of studying it, and it may result in a rearrangement of the diploma work of academicians which will bring to light much that has been obscured. The Chef of l'Hôtel Chatham is quite capable of making a réchauffé that will stimulate the public taste and make it ask for more.

THERE is encouragement for American poets in the establishment, by the Columbia University School of Journalism, of an annual prize of \$1000 for the best volume of verse published during the year by an American author. Plenty of American poets are now able to get their poems published, but not always do the best of them find the money returns from one volume equal to \$1000 in the first year. Besides, any volume of poems that can command this Columbia prize will probably come into increased demand just for that reason. As usual, success will be amplified by the fact of succeeding.

MR. GEORGE GORDERSON is his name, and building is his profession. If one had not known this one might have thought he was the hero of the nursery, Solomon Grundy, who began on a Monday, and finished his career before the week was done. Mr. Gorderson had presented plans for a bungalow to the Harrow Council on a Monday, began to build on a Tuesday, finished on a Friday, got the tenants in on the Saturday, and unless one is mistaken this is the beginning, not the end, of Mr. George Gorderson.